

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 196

9 October 1981

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

|                                                 |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|
| Kondrashev on U.S. Military Modernization Plans | AA 1 |
| Arbatov Cited on Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone       | AA 2 |
| [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 6 Oct]              |      |
| Polish Delegation Chief Speaks at MBFR Talks    | AA 2 |

## COMMUNIST RELATIONS

|                                                 |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|
| Moskalenko Visits Southern Group of Forces Unit | BB 1 |
| [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Oct]                         |      |
| Kishinev Conference on Youth Education Ends     | BB 1 |
| [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA 26 Sep]                    |      |

## WORLD &amp; REGIONAL ISSUES

|                                                           |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Libya Submits Letter to UN on U.S. 'Aggression'           | CC 1 |
| Lao Memo to UN Merits 'Appropriate' ASEAN Reply [Kharkov] | CC 1 |
| New International Information System Advocated            | CC 2 |
| [Krasikov in PRAVDA 5 Oct]                                |      |
| Brezhnev Greets World Women's Congress in Prague          | CC 5 |

## UNITED STATES &amp; CANADA

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Haig Cited on Continuation of Mideast Policy | A 1 |
| Korionov Criticizes Reagan Military Program  | A 1 |
| [PRAVDA 6 Oct]                               |     |
| CIA Allegedly Staging 'Spy Scandals' in U.S. | A 2 |
| [Petrusenko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Sep]    |     |

## NORTHEAST ASIA

|                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Japan Expanding Zone of Action for Defense [Kharkov] | C 1 |
| Gromyko Meets With Mongolian Foreign Minister        | C 1 |

## SOUTH ASIA

|                                                              |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| IZVESTIYA Decries U.S. Military Aid to Pakistan              | D 1 |
| Rostarchuk Dispatch [30 Sep]                                 | D 1 |
| Anti-Afghan Stance [8 Oct]                                   | D 2 |
| TASS Observer Scores Thatcher Visit to Islamabad [Bulantsev] | D 3 |
| Karmal Appeals to Nation on Muslim Holiday                   | D 4 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Interview With Kampuchean Foreign Minister       | E 1 |
| [Vinogradov in IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]                  |     |
| Thai Prime Minister's Visit to Washington Viewed | E 2 |
| Skachkov Meets With Laotian Vice Premier [VNA]   | E 2 |
| Burma Socialist Program Party Gaining Support    | E 3 |

## EASTERN EUROPE

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 'Counterrevolutionary' Solidarity Program Scored | F 1 |
| Polish Paper Cited                               | F 1 |
| Return of Capitalism Sought                      | F 2 |
| Warsaw PZPR Delegation Continues Moscow Visit    | F 4 |
| [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Sep]                      |     |

## WESTERN EUROPE

|                                                           |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Economic Ties With USSR Important for FRG                 | G 1 |
| [Mikyaylov in PRAVDA 3 Oct]                               |     |
| Parliamentary Group Holds Talks in France                 | G 4 |
| [Krivopalov in IZVESTIYA 1 Oct]                           |     |
| France Warns Bani-Sadr, Rajavi After Statement            | G 5 |
| [PRAVDA 4 Oct]                                            |     |
| Commentary Explains Note to Spain on NATO Entry [Malynin] | G 5 |
| CPSU Delegation Back From UK Labor Party Meeting          | G 7 |
| [PRAVDA 6 Oct]                                            |     |

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Reportage, Comment on Developments in Egypt      | H 1 |
| Ash-Shadli Statements                            | H 1 |
| Clashes in Asyut                                 | H 1 |
| Al-Qadhdhafi, Other Reaction                     | H 1 |
| Gerasimov Analysis                               | H 2 |
| Timoshkin on U.S. Exploitation                   | H 3 |
| RPP Views AWACS Aircraft Sales to Saudi Arabia   | H 4 |
| Brezhnev, King Khalid Exchange Greetings         | H 5 |
| Damascus Explosion Linked to 'Muslim Brothers'   | H 5 |
| Brezhnev Greets Al-Asad on Treaty Anniversary    | H 5 |
| Iran's Preliminary Election Results Reported     | H 5 |
| [PRAVDA 4 Oct]                                   |     |
| Tikhonov, Iranian Prime Minister Trade Greetings | H 6 |

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| South African Angola Attack Pursues Many Goals   | J 1 |
| [Khokhlov]                                       |     |
| Brezhnev Cables Dos Santos on Treaty Anniversary | J 2 |

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Agricultural Developments for 8 October          | T 1 |
| USSR CSA Reports on Harvest, Field Work          | T 1 |
| Late September Weather, Effect on Crops Reviewed | T 2 |
| [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Oct]                           |     |

## SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

|                                            |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Soviet-French Meeting on Space Cooperation | U | 1 |
| Medical Conference Convenes in Tashkent    | U | 1 |
| Space TV Link Commissioned in Turkmenia    | U | 1 |

## MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

|                                           |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Conference Views Work of Military Press   | V | 1 |
| [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Oct]                   |   |   |
| Air Defense Forces Capabilities Discussed | V | 1 |
| [Leonov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Oct]         |   |   |

KONDRASHEV ON U.S. MILITARY MODERNIZATION PLANS

LD072046 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Stanislav Kondrashev commentary]

[Excerpts] Characteristically, response to President Reagan's new military program is of tactical rather than strategic nature. It includes debates as to the chances of congressional approval of this program whose cost is equal to \$180 billion in the first 5 years of its implementation alone. It also includes comparisons as to the plans Reagan's predecessor, Jimmy Carter, failed to accomplish. Analysts wonder why the new President, with all his belligerence, has made a 50 percent reduction in the number of intercontinental MX missiles, and whether or not this reduction is compensated by the revival of plans relating to the B-1 bomber. All these conjectures and guesswork failed to specify the main thing, that President Reagan has approved a long-term program for American militarism in the nuclear sphere. But since the United States is not surrounded by a vacuum, this means that the President offers the world a frantic arms race up to the turn of the century. Reagan's presidency will not last that long, of course. However, even if the spirit of optimism prevails, and let us presume that changed circumstances will cancel his program, a shadow has already been cast on 2 final decades of this complicated and troubled century. The die has been cast but not the one that marked the years of eased tension and certain gains in arms limitation expressed in the SALT I and SALT II agreements. No, the emphasis is again laid not on control over armaments but on their stockpiling.

There is again talk about the weakening of security in America, notwithstanding the advice given by the newspaper New York TIMES on the eve of the President's proclaiming the new program. President Reagan, the New York TIMES said, should better follow the example of John Kennedy and give up the rhetoric on nuclear lag.

In the United States they are again preaching the strategy of restraint, forgetting that it has been renounced even by its father, the former American Ambassador to Moscow George Kennan, who now tirelessly urges his high-ranking countrymen to be prudent. Last May, speaking at the ceremony of awarding him the Albert Einstein Prize, George Kennan urged the Americans not to delude themselves by putting the entire blame on the USSR. Ever since the war ended, he said, the United States has always been the one who spurred the nuclear arms race. Nowadays Kennan would not mind using the strategy of restraint against the Reagan administration. But, alas, he is in the minority.

Nonetheless, there are reasons to believe that the urge to be belligerent and to seek confrontation that is so characteristic of the current U.S. administration is not as popular as before. The U.S. Treasury is not inexhaustible. The nation's economic problems are not so easy to resolve, and Reagan's economic measures are hurting the poor in America badly. Increasingly more people begin to realize that the United States will hardly strengthen its security by spurring on the arms race. On the contrary, it will aggravate the war danger that mounts along with the growth of nuclear arsenals.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was right when it said that now is the time to resume serious talks. The joint Soviet-American statement following a meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig in New York on 23 September seemed to promise such talks. Later, however, Washington once again reverted to its exaggerated notions by publishing a booklet on the so-called Soviet military might made up by the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency. This was followed by President Reagan's program for modernizing the American strategic triad till the end of the century. All this makes one believe that the U.S. leadership fails to take the idea of serious talks seriously increasingly more often. Obviously, Washington is completely engrossed in its plans to gain military superiority and thinks about talks as negotiations from a position of strength.

ARBATOV CITED ON NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM081429 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Arbatov on the Zones: The Soviet Union Is Waiting for Views of Others"]

[Text] "The Soviet stance is that negotiations on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries cannot be started until Sweden's, Norway's and Denmark's positions are clear. In addition, in recent months the United States has openly adopted a negative attitude to a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, "CPSU Central Committee member and academy member G.A. Arbatov stated at a press conference in Helsinki on Monday [5 October].

Arbatov stressed that the Soviet Union gives strong support to the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. He pointed to President Brezhnev's statement last June, according to which the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate about measures on its own territory in connection with a nuclear-free zone.

Arbatov made it clear that the details in the Soviet proposal cannot be discussed until negotiations proper are started.

Academy member Arbatov, who is chief of the Soviet Institute for the Study of U.S. and Canadian Politics [name as published], directed sharp criticism at the Reagan regime's rearmament policy at the press conference. He said that the Reagan administration contains "stupid, and very peculiar people with an anti-Soviet turn of mind." Arbatov stated that the Soviet Union is very worried by the U.S. rearmament policy. He did not believe that in the present phase the United States was seriously interested in concerted negotiations, primarily concerning medium-range missiles.

POLISH DELEGATION CHIEF SPEAKS AT MBFR TALKS

LD081342 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 Oct, TASS -- The socialist countries have for many years been pressing for the lessening of confrontation between the two military-political groupings in central Europe. The head of the Polish delegation, S. Przygodzki, spoke at today's plenary session of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe about the efforts of the states of the socialist community along this important direction of restricting the arms race and achieving disarmament. Concern for a peaceful future of the Europeans, the Polish delegate said, permeates the proposals by the Warsaw Treaty member-states tabled at the Vienna forum. They are realistic and are strictly based on the principle of equal security. Should the West display minimum good will, it would have been possible long ago to achieve concrete results at the talks.

Poland's representative drew the attention of the participants in the Vienna dialogue to the proposals by the socialist states which ensure organic connection between the first stage, under which the Soviet and American troops would be reduced, and the second stage, under which the reductions would involve all other participants in the talks. This connection would be assured, first of all, by that in the first agreement other states, except the Soviet Union and the United States, would assume pledges to freeze the numerical strength of their troops during the period of validity of the first agreement and reduce them at the second stage. Unfortunately, the speaker went on to say, the West, taking an unconstructive stand as regards the proposals of the socialist countries, is undertaking actions which have a negative influence on the course of the talks. NATO's decision concerning the production and deployment in Europe, including its central part, of new nuclear-missile means, and the Reagan administration's decision to start the manufacture of the neutron weapon undermine the central idea of the Vienna talks on lessening the high concentration of armed forces and armaments. They are obviously directed at changing the existing balance of the military forces in Europe in favour of the West, which runs counter to the essence and aims of the Vienna talks.

MOSKALENKO VISITS SOUTHERN GROUP OF FORCES UNIT

PM070815 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Capt A. Ruchkin report: "Combat Skill Increasing"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces -- During the final classes the servicemen of the twice Red Banner Order of Suvorov Volnovakhskiy Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment demonstrated their increased combat skill. Their military labor was rated highly by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, who attended the classes.

At a meeting with the unit servicemen the marshal told the Guards of the courage and heroism of Soviet soldiers and officers during the Great Patriotic War and familiarized himself with the motorized riflemen's life and consumer services. Lt Col A. Nikolayev, commander of the Guards Regiment, and all the unit's servicemen assured the marshal of the Soviet Union that, emulating the frontline soldiers' exploits, they would tirelessly continue to master their modern hardware and armaments and to improve their combat skill.

Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, accompanied by Col Gen V. Sivenok, commander, the southern group of forces, and Lt Gen N. Shevkun, member, Military Council and chief, Group Political Directorate, laid a wreath at the grave of Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Snr Lt N. Yevsyukov, who is forever listed on the unit's rolls.

KISHINEV CONFERENCE ON YOUTH EDUCATION ENDS

PM080958 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by ATEM correspondent A. Dubovik: "Youth and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] Current problems involved in ideological work and raising the younger generation in the spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism have been discussed by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. They were taking part in an international philosophy seminar of young scholars from the socialist countries which ended in the Moldavian capital on 25 September.

Papers were read at the seminar by leading Soviet social scientists and a "round table" discussion took place.

The seminar convincingly demonstrated how active a posture young people are adopting in today's world. The participants angrily condemned imperialism for the sharp deterioration in the international climate. Mankind is being pushed toward nuclear catastrophe by another upward twist in the arms race.

At the meeting it was pointed out that the socialist countries and other progressive forces are standing guard over the interests of the world's peoples, tribute was paid to the foreign policy stance of the CPSU and the Soviet state -- reliable bulwark of peace -- and the historic significance of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To All Parliaments and Peoples of the World" was emphasized.

"Holding forums of this kind is extremely useful," M.B. Mitin, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said. "Since this is a long-term form of cooperation it is possible not only to exchange views on all manner of questions, but also to outline specific steps to deepen ties and contacts between scholars in socialist countries.

This in turn helps to consolidate the ideological unity and to promote the spiritual kinship of the entire younger generation.

I would like to note with particular satisfaction that the participants in the Kishinev seminar discussed not only purely theoretical and scholarly questions but also the most urgent, pressing and vital problems of concern to all mankind, first and foremost the problems of preserving peace.

Everyone knows that imperialism and reaction are to blame for the fact that in the eighties a senseless arms race is underway and that the international atmosphere is extremely tense. It is sufficient to say that there are now 6 tons of explosives for every person on earth. The decision of U.S. President Reagan to start full-scale production of neutron weapons -- the most barbarous of all known mass destruction devices -- poses a horrendous threat to the peoples. This is a monstrous step and the height of war hysteria.

The buildup of military potential, which requires enormous appropriations, is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people, young people especially. Millions of young men and women in western countries are poverty-stricken and are suffering as a result of unemployment at one and the same time as their governments are increasing military spending.

"In the present complex international atmosphere, when the question of whether modern civilization is to be or not to be is being decided, the further consolidation of efforts by the young of various countries in the struggle for peace is extremely important. As the seminar showed, young scholars in the socialist countries are ready to make their own worthy contribution to the struggle for peace, detente and social progress," the academician stressed.

In the course of their exchange of views, discussions and meetings with the press the participants in the Kishinev meeting expressed deep alarm and concern at the situation in Poland. The entire blame for this, they said, lies with Solidarity's extremist leaders, who have been inciting counterrevolution, stirring up anti-Sovietism and trying to undermine the country's socialist system. The young scholars expressed confidence that Polish youth, together with all patriotic forces, will defend socialism in Poland.

"During the seminar I met with Soviet people and saw the attention and concern with which they are following the situation in Poland," Jan Lewandowski, leader of the Polish delegation and head of the Katowice Medical School Department of Philosophy and Sociology, said. "The future of my country and my people is not a matter of indifference to Soviet people, since they are our sincere friends.

"I am sure that Poland's future lies only in fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. At this critical time the Soviet Union is giving the Polish people all-around aid and support.

"As for the anti-Sovietism -- that is the handiwork of Poland's enemies and not of ordinary Poles. Reactionary forces and anti-socialist elements are trying to push our nation into an abyss. Unless it is a firm link in the socialist community chain and unless it is in a firm alliance with the USSR, there will be no independent Poland," Jan Lewandowski pointed out.

The seminar is over. Its participants are now on their way home, taking back with them new impressions and ideas. They are leaving, willing and anxious to make their own contribution to building socialism and communism and to the struggle for peace and the peoples' happiness.

The closing speech at the seminar was delivered by A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

LIBYA SUBMITS LETTER TO UN ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD082256 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 8 Oct, TASS -- Libya asks the United Nations General Assembly to discuss a U.S. act of aggression against Libya when the item "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" is considered. This request is contained in a letter to the chairman of the General Assembly from the secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of the General People's Committee of Libya 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi.

The letter says that the United States has staged a premeditated aggression against Libya. This is shown by the provocative manoeuvres conducted by the U.S. Sixth Fleet close to Libya and the interception on August 19 by fighter planes of the fleet of two Libyan planes that were making a patrol flight. This act of aggression is described in the letter as a serious violation of the United Nations Charter and of the principles of the declaration on the strengthening of international security.

LAO MEMO TO UN MERITS 'APPROPRIATE' ASEAN REPLY

LD082238 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 2 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS -- A memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos has been issued at the United Nations Organization. It sets forth the main principles of relations between the states of Indochina and ASEAN. These principles, which were outlined as a result of the consultations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, are aimed at ensuring peace, stability, an atmosphere of friendship in South-East Asia. They provide for respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, non-aggression, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

No country, the memorandum stresses, has the right to interfere in the home or foreign-policy affairs of other states. It is necessary to observe strictly the right of every people to freely choose its political, economic and social systems, decide its own home and foreign policy.

The memorandum outlines a correct way to the resolution of disputable issues between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member-countries. This can be ensured only through a constructive dialogue and consultations between them.

Indeed, a dialogue and consultations could contribute to the establishment of mutual confidence between the states of the region and elimination of differences between them. The document specially stresses respect for the right of every country to individual or collective self-defence. At the same time, it is pointed out that it is inadmissible to use the treaties on collective self-defence for confrontation against other states. Of great significance is the provision of the memorandum on the development of cooperation in the field of the economy, culture, science and technology, tourism and sports. Such a cooperation would fully accord with the interests of national construction in the countries of the region.

South-East Asian countries should not permit any foreign power to use their territory as a base for aggression and interference in home affairs. It is necessary to put an end to all forms of pressure and threats from the outside causing tensions and hostility in the region.

This provision of the memorandum is of paramount significance in the light of the continuing interference in the affairs of the countries of the region by Beijing and Washington, their attempts at pitting these countries one against the other, pushing them onto the path of confrontation.

The memorandum also proposes specific measures in particular the setting up of a permanent body for a dialogue and consultations between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN member-countries. The principles set forth in the document are a follow-up to the peace initiatives which were earlier put forward by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They are evidence of the profound peaceableness of those states, of their permanent striving for peace and good-neighbourliness. These principles fully accord with the UN Charter and the main provisions of the Non-Aligned Movement. They are highly constructive, as they take into consideration the common interests of the countries of the region. The realistic proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are permeated with goodwill, deserve an appropriate answer from the ASEAN countries.

#### NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ADVOCATED

PM071405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by A. Krasikov, USSR representative on the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for the Development of Communication: "For a New International Information Order"]

[Text] The question of what the new international information order should be like is being discussed by theoreticians and practitioners in the mass information media and by public figures and statesmen in many countries. This is natural, since the significance of these media in molding national and international public opinion and their influence on current events are constantly increasing. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted: "The press, television and radio have a tremendous influence on the minds and hearts of millions of people, on the international political climate and on the molding of public opinion." The mass information media can serve the goals of peace and trust, or they can spread throughout the world the poison of discord between countries and peoples.

In 1978 UNESCO adopted the "Declaration on the Basic Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Information Media to Strengthening Peace and International Mutual Understanding, to Developing Human Rights and to the Struggle Against Racism, Apartheid and Incitement To War." The idea of adopting such a document was the Soviet Union's. The Western powers stubbornly resisted the elaboration of the declaration and tried to emasculate its content and reduce it to no more than the proclamation of allegedly unrestricted "freedom of the press." It was only under the threat of isolation and in the face of the united front of socialist countries and the majority of developing countries that the West lifted its objections and the text of the declaration was unanimously approved -- and that engenders many commitments.

However, despite having signed a document which for the first time in the history of international relations specifically and clearly orients the information media toward helping to strengthen peace and mutual understanding between peoples, the Western powers have made no changes to their own information policy. The New York TIMES newspaper wrote frankly that "for Americans there can be no freedom of the press or 'balanced' information unless those who advocate racism and apartheid, and also war, are also granted freedom of speech."

It is true that never before has the world witnessed such unbridled propaganda of enmity & violence and never have the bourgeois information media, which are under the control of rightwing circles, so persistently instilled in the public the idea of the possibility of nuclear missile conflict as now. Their television, radio and press assail millions of people with fantastic inventions about the "Soviet military threat."

In these conditions UNESCO has become the arena for an intense struggle between those who seek to use the mass information media in the interests of peace and progress on the one hand and representatives of imperialist reaction and propagandists of war on the other. As a result of this struggle, an intergovernmental conference held in April last year in Paris under the UNESCO framework adopted a document noting the "increasing role of communications between peoples and countries in promoting political, economic, social and scientific progress and progress in the sphere of education and culture, as well as the improvement of mutual understanding, the strengthening of international peace, the safeguarding of national sovereignty and the preservation of the cultural uniqueness" of peoples. The term "communications" implies both the information itself and the channels by which it is disseminated -- television, radio, the press and also the documentary cinema and the book publishing industry.

In accordance with the recommendations adopted in Paris, the 21st UNESCO general conference session, held in Belgrade last year, adopted a decision on an international program for the development of communications and laid down a charter for an appropriate intergovernmental council, which the Soviet Union joined. The conference resolution noted that the "international program has the aim of extending cooperation and assistance in the sphere of the development of the communications infrastructure and reducing the gulf between individual countries in the sphere of communications, and must form part of efforts to establish a new, more just, more effective world order in the sphere of information and communications."

Much work lies ahead. It is known that countries recently liberated from colonial dependence remain the target of Western ideological expansionism. Although they account for the greater part of the earth's population, the total print run of national newspapers published there amounts to only one-sixth of the print run of newspapers published in the industrially developed countries. In 11 developing states there are no daily newspapers at all; in 19 there is only one; and 35 do not have their own news agencies.

Since they frequently do not have their own national cadres or equipment or the means of acquiring it, many young states find themselves dependent on foreign sources of information, above all the four leading Western agencies (AP, UPI, REUTER and AFP) which, according to UNESCO's data, control 80-90 percent of the reports disseminated outside the socialist community countries.

Their activity brings substantial profits to businessmen operating in the communications sphere. According to British sociology professor (J. Ternstoll), author of the book "The Mass Information Media Are American," in 1979 alone the United States received \$1.5-2 billion from exports of movies, discs, tapes, television programs, information from AP and UPI and also advertising services.

However, the fact that the Western mass media are used as a source of gain is not the only point. Being adapted to the needs of anti-Soviet and militarist propaganda, they constantly interfere in the internal affairs of young developing states and also seek to discredit them in the international arena. Not for nothing did Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi note that the Western agencies mainly disseminate negative reports about developing countries. Statesmen and public figures in other young independent states are reaching similar conclusions.

The morals prevailing in the information sphere in the West are characterized by the testimony of A. Heise, former AP correspondent in West Berlin. In his book "The Minimum Disclosure -- How the Pentagon Manipulates News," he cites, in particular, a remark by (A. Silvester), formerly assistant to the U.S. Defense Secretary for Liaison With the Information Organs. [as published] These are his words: "The government has the right to lie.... If you think any official in the states is going to tell you the truth, you are simply a fool." Thus the old formula of the unrestricted "free flow of information" remains a convenient cover for information imperialism, in which freedom for some results in spiritual slavery for others -- first and foremost for those who still do not have the opportunity to raise their voice sufficiently to be heard.

A few years ago, at an UNESCO general conference session, the U.S. delegation and representatives of certain other Western powers declared their readiness to examine the question of granting aid to those developing countries which agree with the American assessment of the role and tasks of the mass media. In 1979 a conference of experts from 30 countries was held in Washington to discuss the creation of something in the nature of a consortium, in which the tone would be set by private capital. That consortium, according to the U.S. design, should be given the right to decide who should be granted financial and technical aid in this sphere and on what terms. The United States and its Allies tried to follow the same line at the Paris conference, but were rebuffed by the socialist and developing states.

In the Soviet Union's opinion the task of eliminating "spiritual colonialism" cannot be reduced solely to the transfer of sophisticated foreign technology to the developing countries. The resolution of this task is inconceivable without the developing states' creating their own information infrastructures and without restructuring the system of the international exchange of information on a just, democratic basis, taking into account the legitimate interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the generally recognized principles of international law.

The USSR's position with respect to the developing countries is one of supporting in words and deeds their legitimate aspirations and requirements, one of solidarity and internationalism. The Soviet Union has given and is giving them effective assistance in the important sphere of the establishment and development of local mass communications media. Soviet specialists participate in constructing and ensuring the normal functioning of ground stations for space communications, television studios and radio broadcasting stations, plants for the manufacture and assembly of television sets and transistor radio receivers and printing plants. The USSR gives assistance in creating and developing information organs and training qualified specialists. Our country's VUZes, secondary specialized educational institutions and scientific research institutes train specialists for the developing countries in the sphere of journalism, printing, cinema equipment, radio communications and broadcasting, television technology and radio relay communications. Soviet assistance is never linked to political conditions. The USSR does not have its own radio stations or branches of television companies in developing countries.

Important initiatives adopted by UNESCO in the mass information sphere had a hostile reception from many leaders of the monopolies' press in the West. E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, accused that organization of "allowing itself to become involved in a massive campaign of attacks on the free flow of information." As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports, the U.S. Congress even threatens to pass a resolution to stop financing UNESCO. All this reveals yet again the true value of the notorious "freedom" -- American style.

Soviet Women's example to directed UNICEF, that organization's prestige is increasing. It has a positive influence on the development of culture, science and information. Further evidence of this is provided by its participation in efforts aimed at creating a new international information order to serve the noble goals of strengthening peace and defense. The young independent countries may be sure that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will continue to be their active allies in the struggle to establish a new international order in the sphere of information.

SOVIET WOMEN WELCOME WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS IN FRANCE

(MOSCOW) Moscow News Service, Service in Russian (RNS) GMT 7 Oct 81

(Text) Soviet Union's Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to participants in the World Women's Congress in France. The telegram reads:

Dear friends: I cordially greet you, participants in the congress, and through you the hundreds of millions of women whom you represent. In today's society the role of women has grown immeasurably. They are not only responsible for future generations but make an invaluable contribution to all spheres, without exception, of contemporary social, economic and spiritual life.

Your meeting is an event of great political significance. The motto of the congress, "For equality, national independence and peace," unites in one formula the most important slogans of the peoples' struggle. In the conditions of the aggravated international situation the peace slogan acquires particular importance. In our time the concept of peace has become a virtually all-embracing value. It is precisely in conditions of peace that all hopes and aspirations of people for a better life and bright future for succeeding generations can be realized. The most important task at present is to do everything possible to avoid the use of nuclear weapons, to eliminate the war menace overshadowing the world, and to defend life itself.

Women have always, in all ages and in every corner of the earth, felt more keenly the hardships brought by war. The arms race is a heavy burden on the shoulders of women and all working people. In many countries it has led to severe social consequences, unemployment and inflation, closure of schools, hospitals and children's institutions. The vast sums spent on producing deadly weapons could be used for solving urgent problems in the interests of the peoples. It is therefore quite natural that women should join ever more actively in the worldwide mass movement against the arms race, for peace and international security.

In our country a woman is a free citizen of society with full rights, actively and worthily taking part in managing the affairs of the state. We create all conditions -- material, social and spiritual -- to ensure that women can combine maternity with an active participation in various fields of industrial and social activities, science and culture. The Soviet Union invariably and consistently works for peace, lessening of international tension, development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples. This constitutes the essence of the Soviet states' policy and the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, which we firmly and persistently implement.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the congress success in its work and in its continuing struggle for peace, political rights, the equality of women and social progress.

LD081432 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 8 Oct 81

### KORIONOV CRITICIZES REAGAN MILITARY PROGRAM

[Vitaliy Korinov "Commentator's Column: "Militarist Program"]

The White House program is creating a grave threat to the efforts now being made with a view to normalizing international relations. It runs counter to the sense and purpose of the strategic arms limitation process, whose continuation the peoples are demanding. Washington is boasting that this program will determine the nature of U.S. strategic nuclear forces right through to the 21st century. Its authors would like mankind to embark on the new millenium in an atmosphere of fear. But the peoples do not want to travel the same path as the nuclear madmen. They have chosen a different path -- the path of active struggle to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe.

CIA ALLEGEDLY STAGING 'SPY SCANDALS' IN U.S.

PM081425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Vitaliy Petrusenko article under rubric "Redhanded": "Kitchen of Spy Scandals"]

[Text] In the New York TIMES MAGAZINE recently, Frank Church, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, offered his impressions of America's "new" foreign policy. The very beginning of the article is indicative. "Any sensible American policy," Church writes, "must be based in the real world in which we live. The first 6 months of the Reagan administration have been marked by a collision between that real world and the one-sided anti-Soviet ideology of the President and his main advisers...."

Indeed, it is a long time since anti-Sovietism had the overt and powerful official patronage in the United States it is getting now. Literally every day various representatives of the administration, Congress, the ruling Republican Party and their associated mass media make their contribution to it. The fabrications about the "use" by the Soviet Union of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, the fueling of the great lie of the "global Soviet military threat," and the hysterical outcry about "Russian support for international terrorism" constitute just a short list of the products rolling endlessly off the Washington production line of political and propaganda provocations.

What is particularly alarming sober-minded Americans is the fact that the instigators and the virtually uncontrolled executants of the anti-Soviet provocations are the U.S. special services, which are at the same time mounting an offensive against American citizens' constitutional rights. Postwar American history graphically shows that each successive campaign to combat the "communist threat" has found expression in a "tightening of the screws" inside the United States, an intensification of mass repression and judicial reprisals against dissidents.

That was so during the McCarthyite period; that was so during the dirty war in Indochina. At the junction of the seventies and the eighties, when the American ruling circles decided to swivel their policy sharply toward the exacerbation of international tension, the cooperation between bellicose extreme rightwing circles and the Washington special services intensified.

Though the basis for this was the same old-half-baked platform of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, it was primarily irksome American politicians who fell victim to the powerful alliance. Incidentally, Frank Church too lost his seat in the Senate as a result of their assaults. The American press has reported that extreme reactionaries and CIA propagandists were operating against him.

Many people in the United States noticed the remarks of R. Reagan, at the time a presidential candidate, when he said: "The Democratic administration and Democratic Congress have hamstrung the CIA, which has almost condemned it to inaction."

It was primarily the CIA itself, in its quest for a completely free hand in its "secret operations," that was interested in the fairy tales about "hamstringing." The agency was concerned not just for itself. The intelligence department was fighting on behalf of all the U.S. special services, which, according to the calculations of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, now number 11. Each of them -- and everyone in Washington knows this -- is trying to curry favor by staging provocations against Soviet institutions and citizens in the United States.

At the end of last year Malcolm Toon, the former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, published an article in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The article was called "How the Republicans Ought To Build Their Relations With the Russians."

Though by no means a friend of the Soviet Union, Toon urged that threats and bluffing be avoided with the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Embassy in the United States be treated with respect.

Unfortunately, nowadays Washington is increasingly ignoring this advice. The press has now disclosed that, with the clear connivance of the American authorities, Soviet people in the United States are being subjected to constant psychological pressure and insolent provocations and hooligan onslaughts are being organized.

Lately the CIA and the FBI have begun to resort to provocations more often in an attempt to involve Soviet citizens in new "spy scandals." They are no longer confining themselves to mailing letters offering to organize "strictly confidential meetings" for Soviet diplomats to pass on "top-secret information." They are evolving full-blown theatrical productions aimed at casting suspicion on the work of Soviet institutions in the United States. Quite recently an individual appeared at the Soviet mission to the United Nations offering to sell at a cheap price "a set of the latest CIA inventions for killing people." The individual said that his brother worked in the warehouse for these weapons near Chicago and secretly supplied "infernal devices" to members of the Mafia, which operates hand in hand with the CIA. The manifest provocateur tried to arrange a meeting "somewhere on the Hudson pier" and insisted on giving his telephone numbers and addresses. Of course, the applicant was shown the door.... Or take another example of a badly acted script -- "the Lieutenant Cooke affair."

The U.S. Department of Defense recently stated that Air Force Lt Christopher Cooke had visited the Soviet Embassy in Washington and, or so the Pentagon claims, handed the Russians "strategic military secrets." Cooke was arrested, and he is now behind bars as a "Soviet spy." In actual fact no person by the name of Christopher Cooke visited the embassy. Nor were there any "strategic military secrets." However, the Soviet Embassy in Washington was visited by an unknown American, who introduced himself as Mark Johnson. Mr Johnson, taking his time, wandered around the embassy hall, where visiting Americans get Intourist publicity and APN literature or talk with embassy officials about issues that interest them. He took some kind of brochure and quietly departed. The special services were clearly in dire need of a provocation to stir up a new wave of anti-Sovietism sometime. So the affair of the "Soviet spy Cooke" was born. The fact that this was a staged spectacle is clear. The American press subsequently reported that the expected trial of Cooke "may not take place." It is hard to believe that the anti-Soviets would miss an opportunity to stage a judicial farce unless Johnson or Cooke were paid agents [plural as published] of the special services.

The instigators of the latest anti-Soviet provocation have one consolation. They believe that the "Cooke affair" will help them score the ordinary American, hamper normal businesslike contacts with Soviet representatives and still further exacerbate the atmosphere of suspicion and fear in the country. The anti-Soviet intrigues expose their organizers and at the same time all who are mortally afraid of constructive dialogue with the USSR and the development of normal businesslike relations.

JAPAN EXPANDING ZONE OF ACTION FOR DEFENSE

LD081440 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan, making a government statement in parliament, said that "the coastal zone 500 nautical miles wide and the sea routes passing up to 1,000 miles off the Japanese shores are within the zone of Japan's defences", JAPAN PRESS SERVICE reports. In other words, Tokyo regards the entire vast region as a zone of action of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces". Parliamentary deputies, particularly from opposition parties, immediately observed that the statement constituted a serious departure from the government's earlier stand on this issue.

Throughout the past twenty years, that is since the signing in 1960 the "Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security" with the United States, the Japanese side followed the official viewpoint that its right to self-defence is exercised over the territories controlled by Japan. The treaty contains, by the way, a relevant provision.

The fact that the present government statement greatly departs -- both in its form and, what is more important, content -- from the government's former stand as to how far spreads Japan's right to self-defence is not accidental. The claims to spread this right to such a vast region are linked with the further consolidation of the American-Japanese military alliance and Japan's closer involvement in the Pentagon's military-strategic plans. Zenko Suzuki's statement echoes the final communique adopted on the completion of the American-Japanese summit talks in May this year. These talks, as is known, introduced new nuances in relations between the two countries which were officially described for the first time in post-war years as allied.

The communique set forth, in particular, the Japanese side's commitment to ensure the patrolling of the sea and air expanses up to a thousand miles from its coasts, that is, in fact, the entire northwestern part of the Pacific. The appropriate distribution of roles between the United States and Japan, recorded in that document, envisaged that the Japanese navy assume part of the functions carried out by the 7th American Fleet, sent into the Indian Ocean. The present government statement was made in the context of the implementation of these commitments before the United States.

As to domestic policy objectives, Tokyo wants the country's public opinion to become gradually accustomed to the thought that Japan intends to leave [as received] further beyond the framework of its own security in the name of expanding military cooperation with Washington.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD082248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko met on 8 October with Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, who was in Moscow on his way home from New York. During their conversation, which passed in a spirit of fraternal friendship and unity of views, there was an exchange of ideas on questions of Soviet-Mongolian relations and a number of international problems.

The Mongolian foreign minister declared the total support of the Mongolian People's Republic for the Soviet peace initiatives. The Soviet side noted the consistent nature of Mongolia's peace-loving policy and the important significance of the proposal put forward at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for drawing up and concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific area.

IZVESTIYA DECRIES U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

Rostarchuk Dispatch

PM071053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Rostarchuk dispatch: "Knocking Together a Sinister Alliance, How Much Is the America-Pakistani 'Love Affair' Worth?"]

[Text] Islamabad-Kabul -- After 3 months of haggling, Washington and Islamabad have struck a bargain. The Pakistani leadership has agreed to American terms for the biggest military-economic deal in recent years, which observers estimate a worth \$3.2-3.7 billion. (According to some data, this sum represents just the small, visible top of the "iceberg of credits" which Pakistan will receive for its readiness to serve Washington.)

Thus, Pakistan's military leadership is gaining its longed-for access to the latest American arms -- tanks, self-propelled howitzers, combat helicopters, field artillery, missile installations and much more besides. But Islamabad's most valuable acquisition is 40 F-16 multirole fighter-bombers, which are only just beginning to enter the American arsenal and the NATO air forces. It is expected that the first six of these aircraft will be delivered in the next 12 months.

Islamabad is rubbing its hands with glee and shouting loudly and enthusiastically about "the advent of a new era in Pakistani-American relations." It is possible to agree with this by specifying: "an era dangerous to the cause of peace in this politically very sensitive region of the world." Such a rider is all the more topical since Gen Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, in an interview in the American weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, advocated a broad military and political alliance between Pakistan and the United States. Moreover, Ziaul Haq hinted that Pakistan is prepared to let the United States use military bases on its territory.

And so, a "new era...." But what will it bring to Pakistan itself and to the countries of South and Southwest Asia? If we are to believe the wordy communique on the results of the June visit to Islamabad of J. Buckley, U.S. under secretary of state, the incipient American-Pakistani alliance is supposedly aimed at surmounting the "unprecedented danger" posed to Islamabad by the development of the situation in the region. However, your correspondent in Islamabad failed to ascertain just what this "danger" consists of. In my talks with officials in Pakistan I was offered only obsolete, unconvincing cliches concerning some danger posed, according to my interlocutors' protestations, by Pakistan's "northwestern and southeastern neighbors."

Has Kabul not repeatedly voiced readiness to discuss ways to normalize the situation, and did it not put forward a new peace initiative on 24 August which took constructive account of the interests of stabilizing the situation in this region? Islamabad's reply to this was: "The present situation in Afghanistan is not conducive to holding talks."

India does not doubt that the lion's share of the new American arms will be directed to its borders. At the same time a considerable proportion of these weapons will fall into the hands of bandit formations belonging to the Afghan counterrevolution, which is entrenched in Pakistan waging an undeclared war against the DRA under the guidance of Pakistani, American, Chinese and Egyptian advisers.

The Pakistani leadership intends to continue its overt armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs -- Ziaul Haq stated just this on 21 September addressing municipal workers in Baluchistan. The general has clearly begun working for American money and demonstrating "common interests" with deliberate ostentation.

In Karachi I was shown the huge green container trucks which transport weapons and ammunition under guard and at night from the port to Pakistani arsenals -- the very weapons and ammunition with which the dushmans are generously supplied. The civil airport at Peshawar was long ago closed "for repairs," but the construction of a landing strip for the latest military aircraft is being completed. All the ground equipment which once backed up American U-2 spy-plane flights, including flights over the USSR, has also been preserved.

Military construction is also being carried out actively in regions bordering India. Delhi has not forgotten that the American weapons which Pakistan received in the past were eventually used against India. Indian commentators also draw attention to the fact that the F-16 is an aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Under conditions when, as the Indian press reports, preparations are in full swing in China to test a nuclear device created in Pakistan, this fact hardly merits wordy comment. The Indian leaders have recently drawn Islamabad's attention repeatedly to the pernicious consequences of the arms race which Pakistan wishes to unleash in the region with Washington's help.

The references to some "Soviet danger" which can still frequently be encountered in the Pakistani press controlled by the authorities are totally unfounded. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its desire to develop Soviet-Pakistani relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for both countries' sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and continues to adhere firmly to these positions. The USSR also constantly advocates the normalization of relations between the DRA and Pakistan, and it has done much in the past to foster and now advocates the establishment of good-neighborly relations between India and Pakistan. Even the Pakistani leaders themselves have occasionally been forced to admit that they see no threat from the Soviet Union.

This is how things stand regarding the "arguments" in favor of the American-Pakistani military tandem. An unbiased analysis of the facts totally demolishes the thesis of an "external threat to Pakistan," which brings us back to the question: Just what has brought about the arms flirtation between Washington and Islamabad and what are its possible consequences? To this question the Washington POST replies: "The agreement reached is to be the cornerstone of the zone of 'strategic consensus' being created by the American administration extending from Pakistan through the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf to Israel and Egypt." In other words, Washington intends to use its alliance with Pakistan to incorporate that country in a new anti-Soviet bloc.

The massive deliveries of American arms to Islamabad are undoubtedly aimed at destabilizing the situation and are capable of starting a new stage of the arms race in this region. By throwing a military-economic sop to Islamabad, the Reagan administration is grooming it for a job as the new policeman in southwest and south Asia capable of taking the place of the Shah's Iran, putting pressure on India in America's interests and keeping the situation over Afghanistan in a "state of ferment." Pentagon strategists have long viewed Pakistan's territory as a bridgehead for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force and are even drawing up plans to use Pakistani armed forces together with Israeli and Egyptian armed forces to give "multinational support" to Washington's military adventures.

Islamabad already has bitter experience of Pakistani-American military cooperation. Is it worth forgetting that? The meetings I have had in Islamabad and Karachi indicate that Pakistan's broad public opinion is against the new American-Pakistani military alliance. The country's progressive forces view the pact between Pakistan's military leadership and the Reagan administration as a serious danger to the state's national interests.

#### Anti-Afghan Stance

LD082114 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS -- "Diplomatic and propaganda contrivances that the Pakistani rulers resort to in a bid to avoid negotiations with Afghanistan will not take off but even more heighten their responsibility for the persisting tension in southwest Asia," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

Disclosing Islamabad's double game, the newspaper points out "that the Pakistani authorities prevent the publication of the text of the August 24 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the local press, and they so far avoid giving an official reply, saying that Afghanistan's proposals are allegedly still "studied." But there is no lack of instigative anti-Afghan pronouncements at all levels."

"The motives that the ruling regime in Pakistan is guided by," IZVESTIYA stresses, should be sought, above all, in the character of the military-political relations that have now been shaping between Islamabad and the United States."

"The Americans particularly need Islamabad's obedience in affairs pertaining to the situation around Afghanistan. Since the very beginning Pakistan has been and remains the main springboard of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is on Pakistan's territory that dozens and hundreds of armed gangs of mercenaries are being formed and sent into Afghan territory. Weapons, purchased by American special services from Egyptians for Afghan counter-revolutionaries are taken by U.S. planes to Pakistan's territory, thus showing once again the Pakistani authorities' direct complicity in the imperialist aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

"Encouraging the excessively ambitious and bellicose desires of the Islamabad generals, Washington, just as Beijing which follows the same tactics, regards not without ground militarisation of Pakistan as a reliable instrument of pressure upon it, the guarantee from possible hesitations of the ally with regard to Afghanistan, IZVESTIYA writes."

#### TASS OBSERVER SCORES THATCHER VISIT TO ISLAMABAD

LD081918 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 8 Oct 81

["Escalation of Interference" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Sergey Bulantsev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS -- A usual set of anti-Soviet allegations and promises of all sorts of aid to the anti-Afghan gangs was brought to Pakistan by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. She paid a one-day visit there today. Going by reports of news agencies, the head of the British Government imparted on purpose a provocative nature to her visit using it for rehashing the so-called Afghan issue and for stirring up anti-Soviet hysteria. This was precisely the aim of her "pilgrimage" to the camp of Afghan bandits near Peshawar that has become the mecca of the enemies of the Afghan revolution. Addressing Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the camp, she promised to grant them immediately two million sterling. What is then the value of all the talk of the Whitehall's mistress about the striving to find a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan?

The so-called "Afghan issue" was central in the talks between Thatcher and Ziaul Haq. The United States and other countries, particularly Britain and the PRC, unceremoniously cut short Pakistan's timid steps for the establishment of contacts with Afghanistan. As this pressure mounts, Ziaul Haq accompanies his own proposals with subterfuge and reservations. There are grounds to believe that Pakistan was prepared to consider the proposal of August 24 of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But U.S. Secretary of State Haig said a categorical "no." By all indications, Margaret Thatcher said as decisive a "no" to Ziaul Haq today, for it is precisely Britain that is the author of the so-called "EEC initiative" which envisages the discussion of Afghanistan's internal affairs without the participation of the Afghan Government, behind the back of the Afghan people.

Besides that, Thatcher is evidently mixing up the cause-and-effect connections. "The solution to the Afghan issue lies in a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan," she said today in Islamabad. But it is not Soviet troops but the external aggression against Afghanistan that has become a cause of the complex situation that has formed around that country. And the troops withdrawal is the end and not the beginning of measures for normalisation. The ending and non-resumption of armed and other interference in Afghanistan's affairs must be ensured, first of all.

Margaret Thatcher's present visit to Islamabad also has the aim of emphasising Pakistan's importance to the West's military strategy that increased after Sadat's death. There is no doubt that now that the situation in Egypt, according to assessments of the Western press, is not clear enough Pakistan will be drawn intensively to a chain of bases created by the militaristic circles of the West in the Near and Middle East, in the Indian Ocean area, and planned to be used by the gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces."

The main result of Thatcher's talks in Islamabad is the clear confirmation of the fact that instead of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the West seeks to aggravate the situation, to create and spread a permanent seat of tension.

#### KARMAL APPEALS TO NATION ON MUSLIM HOLIDAY

LD081878 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Oct, TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal made today an appeal to the nation by Afghan radio and television on the occasion of the Muslim holiday.

On behalf of the party, the government and the people of Afghanistan, he expressed sincere congratulations to all Muslims of the world, including the peoples of Iran and Pakistan.

Our country, said Babrak Karmal, marks this day with major accomplishments in consolidation of the gains of the revolution, in the struggle against aggression on the part of reaction and imperialism, in building a new society based on social justice, in ensuring the freedom of religion and performing religious rites. The Afghan leader emphasized once again that the revolutionary state would exert every effort towards establishing in the country of an atmosphere of security and full tranquility, ensuring conditions for peaceful labour for the good of progress and prosperity of the motherland. He called upon all those, who were misled by the enemies and who come out against the revolution and the people, to lay down arms and to take part in building a new life.

Babrak Karmal reaffirmed support for the rightful cause of the Arab people of Palestine, fighting for restoration of their legitimate rights, of the people of Lebanon, the peoples of other Arab countries waging struggle against the aggression of Zionism, reaction and imperialism.

He expressed regret over the continuing war between Iran and Iraq. He stressed that the war was not in the interests of the peoples of those countries, but it was in the interests of criminal plans of imperialists, with the United States at the head, and Beijing hegemonists.

The interests of peace and security in the region and in the whole world, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion, call for the peoples to wage consistent and tireless struggle against imperialism's attempts to escalate the arms race, to wage struggle for peace, security and detente. He expressed confidence that the peace forces of the region and the whole world were capable of stopping these attempts of imperialism, of ensuring durable peace and security on earth.

INTERVIEW WITH KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM081055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov interview with Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen:  
"Kampuchea Rejects Interference"]

[Text] Phnom Penh -- In an interview with IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Vinogradov, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has described the PRK's foreign policy and denounced the subversive course of Washington and Beijing aimed at stoking tension in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

Kampuchea's peace-loving foreign policy, Hun Sen said, is encountering increasingly resolute support from many of the world's peoples and is winning increasing authority in the international arena. For nearly 3 years now our people, who overthrew the Beijing stooges' bloody regime, have been building a new Kampuchea marching toward socialism. Despite the intrigues of internal and external reaction, over this period we have achieved impressive successes in the resurrection of the country, which was reduced to total devastation by the Pol Pot barbarians. The growing friendship and cooperation with the socialist states have always been and continue to be the guarantee of our achievements. The countries of the socialist community and People's Kampuchea are closely linked not only by interstate relations, but also by common ideology. The strengthening ties of our Marxist-Leninist parties help us to see more clearly the prospects of international development and to advance confidently to our projected goal. The Kampuchean people will always remember gratefully the large amount of effective aid which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are rendering it in restoring the national economy. I must note the growth of Soviet-Kampuchean ties in all spheres, which is undoubtedly promoting the consolidation of Kampuchea's international positions and serving as a reliable guarantee of the republic's advance along the path to socialism defined by the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

Kampuchea's ties with several nonaligned countries are continuing to develop successfully, which is borne out in particular by my recent trip to Syria and India. It should be noted that these relations are an important factor in safeguarding peace and stability in Asia. Our countries are united by the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and hegemonism. We emphasized the need for further efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, expressed support for the Soviet initiatives on this question, and resolutely denounced the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the ocean area and U.S. arms deliveries to Pakistan. We advocate the solution of all problems in Southeast Asia through regional negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. These proposals are contained in the decisions of the conference of nonaligned countries in Delhi and the conferences of the three Indochinese countries.

However, the imperialist forces and Chinese expansionists do not intend to adhere to a sensible course. The retention of Kampuchea's UN seat for the representatives of the criminal Pol Pot regime contradicts the will of our people and the provisions of the UN Charter. The only lawful representative of Kampuchea is the republic's State Council, elected as a result of a free election, which is wielding full power throughout the territory of the PRK. And the presence in the United Nations of the Pol Pot clique, which represents no one, only harms the prestige of that international organization and is a degrading act with respect to the memory of the 3 million Kampucheans who died at the hands of Pol Pot supporters.

The U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are still hoping to galvanize the regime of genocide and return it to Kampuchea. To this end they have held what is in our view an illegal conference, the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea," and to the same end an unseemly fuss is being made over the cobbling together of a "united front" consisting of the ringleaders of the Khmer reactionary emigres. I have in mind the recent demarches by Khieu Samphan, former premier in Pol Pot's "government," and the puppets who have betrayed their people -- Sihanouk and Son Sann -- in Singapore and Bangkok.

Attempts to create some "coalition government in exile" consisting of these representatives of reaction are failing to bring Washington and Beijing their expected results.

These designs, the Kampuchean foreign minister said in conclusion, are profoundly hostile to the Kampuchean people and contradict the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. They indicate the fact that Kampuchea's enemies do not scorn any means in their desire to overthrow the PRK Government, and if at the "conference" in New York the United States hypocritically spoke of a "political solution," in Singapore the gamble was on armed interference in our state's affairs. There is no doubt that these reactionary designs will fail completely.

#### THAI PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON VIEWED

LD081632 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct, TASS -- Talks between the U.S. President and the visiting Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand were held at the White House.

Speaking at the National Press Club after the talks, the Thai premier said they centered on the situation in Southeast Asia as well as bilateral relations.

Prem Tinsulanon stated with satisfaction that U.S.-Thai relations had never been so close as now and declared his government's support for U.S. foreign policies. This signals Thailand's full approval of the far-reaching plans of American expansion in Southeast Asia. It is an open secret that in these plans, constituting a threat to peace, Thailand is assigned the role of a potential jumping board for U.S. aggression against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, whose independent foreign policies anger Washington.

With this aim, the United States is going to drastically increase military aid to Bangkok, which in the 1981 fiscal year stood at 53.4 million dollars.

The Thai premier actually did not conceal that assuring an increase in U.S.-Thai military cooperation was one of the aims of his trip to Washington. Thailand, he said, leaned on U.S. support in ensuring its national security.

In essence he admitted that Washington and Bangkok were after one and the same aim in respect of Kampuchea, that of expanding aggression against that country. His speech made it clear that Bangkok is prepared to pay for U.S. arms by giving a free hand to U.S. and West European monopolies, which are throwing their weight about in the Thai economy. In particular, he repeatedly emphasised that his government welcomed the most favourable conditions for it.

#### SKACHKOV MEETS WITH LAOTIAN VICE PREMIER

OW061545 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 6 -- Nouthak Phoumsavan, Lao vice-premier, minister of finance, and chairman of the Lao-USSR committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, has had a meeting in Moscow with S.A. Skachkov, head of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The two reviewed Lao-Soviet cooperation in economy and technology, and planned for further development.

Nouthak Phoumsavan led a Lao delegation to the third conference on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

BURMA SOCIALIST PROGRAM PARTY GAINING SUPPORT

BK080757 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow Radio's observer writes that the People's Assembly and People's Council elections are being held in Burma and that the Burmese voters show keen enthusiasm in voting for their best representatives. They are contributing labor and are holding mass rallies to hail the coming of the elections and to demonstrate their support for the ideology of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. Burmese papers write that the current elections reflect the party's role and its growing prestige in leading the people.

An outstanding feature of the current elections is the holding of the Fourth BSPP Congress prior to the elections. The congress laid down the major internal and external guidelines to be followed by the Burmese Government during the next 4 years. The congress endorsed the social and economic development plan of Burma for the period 1982-86. The coming 4-year economic plan is a part of the 20-year long-term economic plan. The Fourth BSPP Congress stressed that the main goal of the plan is to establish lasting socialist economic institutions in the country.

The Burmese people are demonstrating their support for the policy of the national democratic leadership by voting for the candidates nominated by the BSPP. The BSPP has been leading Burma in marching toward the goal of socialism and economic progress for 19 years. During these years, important reforms affecting the interests of the masses, including the peasants and the workers, were carried out. Exploitation by the imperialist-monopolist companies was put to an end. By this, we mean nationalization of foreign and local capitalist ownership. State and cooperative sectors were established in the industrial, foreign trade and financial fields. The 4-year economic plan aims to improve these sectors further.

Under the land reform program, farm lands were distributed to the tillers. The state strives to increase the amount of agricultural equipment and machinery and encourages the cooperative movement in the rural areas. Burmese papers have often attributed the latest success in social and economic sectors to these reforms. Even the Western countries, who were not pleased with the Burmese socialist program, have to acknowledge the success of the Burmese people.

The next 4-year economic plan aims at a 6 percent average annual economic growth rate. By 1986 the value of the yearly gross national product is expected to reach 21 billion kyats. This figure exceeds the previous fiscal year's figure by 4.6 billion kyats. The fourth 4-year economic plan continues to aim at improving the living standard of the people and there are good prospects for it. It should be noted here that the per capita income of the Burmese has increased by nearly 30 percent during the last 4 years, pensions and salaries for workers and government employees were increased by over 1 1/2 times. The next 4-year plan addresses the problem of unemployment and narrowing the urban-rural gap.

The Burmese people believe that the achievements in social and economic fields are guarantees for overcoming the remaining problems and difficulties. These difficulties exist because of the destructive activities of the external enemies who are relentlessly trying to detach Burma from its socialist orientation. By this we mean the Beijing-supported antigovernment insurgent movement. In connection with this, the GUARDIAN newspaper writes that we will achieve more success in discharging our national construction tasks as we carry out tasks to smash the insurgents totally. The WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY expresses the hope that the BSPP will be able to strengthen the socialist successes already achieved with the firm support of the people and obtain new successes in the interests of the people and the country. The observer notes that the current People's Assembly and People's Council elections show the people's support and the broadening of this support.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' SOLIDARITY PROGRAM SCORED

Polish Paper Cited

LD081554 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct (TASS) -- The Solidarity congress has ended. A program outlining its activities for the coming period has been adopted.

This program leaves no doubts that it is a counterrevolutionary document in which Solidarity places itself above the party, the government and the Sejm. Many of the clauses of this program document openly prove that the Solidarity leaders are turning their organization into an opposition to socialist Poland and are declaring that their aim is to seize political power in the country.

In a commentary entitled "Against Adventurism" the magazine ZYCIE PARTII writes: Lately the internal political situation in the country has become aggravated and has seriously deteriorated. The political schemers of various hues are trying to use the worsening economic situation for their purpose in order to push the country onto the road of confrontation.

The Gdansk congress of Solidarity is an example of such irresponsible actions. The congress delegates, the journal writes, rejected all the proposals by the party and government for holding a dialogue and cooperation, and are unilaterally wrecking the line of agreement.

The journal goes on to write that the questions must be posed firmly and openly: What do the intriguing politicians [politikany] aim to achieve, guided as they are by their own goals, inspired and supported by centers hostile to the Polish People's Republic? Do the members of Solidarity understand that their leadership is conducting a keen political struggle aimed at overthrowing the existing state order in Poland? The time has come to state this openly and to trace the development which has taken place in the leading circles of this political association.

From the very beginning of the origin of Solidarity, the journal notes, it was known that various trends and political currents existed in the leading sections of the trade union. It is also known, and this is not concealed by the leaders themselves, that active work is being performed in its core by various advisers and experts from the counterrevolutionary Social Self-Defense Committee [SS-KOR] organization, who are offering their services in order to seize political power in the association and to direct it toward undermining and overthrowing the existing state structure in Poland.

ZYCIE PARTII notes further that in recent weeks within the leading organs of Solidarity there has been a marked manifest departure away from the course of agreement. The attacks on the organs of authority and the party have increased and a "position of strength" policy is being openly pursued. The process has become marked, transforming Solidarity into a political opposition party. A number of the leaders of this association are openly proclaiming adventurist and extremist slogans. Rulewski, leader of the Bydgoszcz Solidarity, is declaring that "the days of popular power [narodnaya vlast] are numbered."

The most extreme forces of the antisocialist opposition which are inspired by the centers of counterrevolution and subversion willingly place their signatures under these words. It is precisely in such an atmosphere that various actions were born whose aim is to discredit all the initiatives of the party and the government aimed at stabilizing the internal political situation in the republic.

The opponents of socialism who are straining for confrontation and for undermining the international alliances concluded by Poland, the magazine stresses, have had recourse to open demagoguery. The adoption of the "appeal to the peoples of East Europe" was also an irresponsible step by the congress and it violated the fundamental principles of the external policy of the Polish state.

This provocative "appeal" should be assessed as direct interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states and as a lowering of the prestige of Poland which is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, which ensures Poland's national independence and borders.

The magazine notes that the anti-Soviet propaganda being conducted by the Confederation for an Independent Poland and certain sections of Solidarity can be judged as adventurism. A cause for grave alarm is the acts of vandalism being perpetrated against the monuments to the Soviet warriors who gave their lives to liberate the people of Poland.

All party organizations and bodies and all people of good will, the weekly writes, must carefully assess all these phenomena and the extremist trends among Solidarity leaders. In view of the enormous threat to the socialist system and the unilateral wrecking by Solidarity of the signed agreements, the time has come for all to define their position and viewpoint in the republic's life. A test of the party spirit should be expressed in the active struggle against political adventurism, the attempts to destroy the foundations of the socialist system and the plunging of Poland into a abyss. The time has come for the consistent implementation of the course that was formulated at the Ninth PZPR Congress and for party organizations to implement their decisions.

PAP reports that the complex internal situation in Poland is being used by certain capitalist states to intensify destructive and subversive activity. This is the conclusion that was reached at its session by the Sejm Commission on Internal Affairs and Justice, which examined information from the Internal Affairs Ministry on the present situation in the sphere of public order in the country. Recently the U.S. Government formed a special coordinating headquarters with the participation of the CIA, whose task is to make appropriate use of the situation in Poland. Financial and technical aid from Western subversion centers to anti-socialist circles in Poland has increased.

It follows from the information provided by the Polish Peoples Republic Internal Affairs Ministry cited at the session of the commission that unfavorable phenomena, connected with the safeguarding of public order in the country, have recently intensified. There has been a sharp increase in the activity of the opponents of socialism. Members of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland are striving to penetrate the working environment. The fact that KSS-KOR has declared an end to its activity is nothing other than a maneuver, which is pursuing the aim of allowing its members to continue their anti-Polish and anti-socialist activity under cover of Solidarity.

#### Return of Capitalism Sought

LD082120 Moscow in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] Discussions resembling a marathon ended at Oliwia in Gdansk; they lasted 18 days, which is some sort of record. But after all, one can discuss as long as one damn well wishes: Solidarity leaders receive emoluments of at least Z15,000 per month from member contributions of that trade union. Also, Rural Solidarity supplied the congress participants regularly with piglets and other foods. This was taking place at a time when people were queuing in front of shops. Their Western protectors also did not forget the people debating in Gdansk.

In effect, with constant meetings [word indistinct] the Solidarity program has come to life, it declares that Solidarity is an enormous force in Poland, a movement which has taken upon itself the responsibility for the fate of the nation and state.

Much is said on the necessity to defend the law, on the dignity [word indistinct] of working people, and rights of man -- citizen and workers. The need is stressed to restore the normal labor rhythm in the country, to assure a higher economic efficacy, to improve the distribution of material goods and so forth. There are many vague ideas in the program, lofty principles and declarations clearly designed to evoke a suitable effect.

However, political and socioeconomic documents, as we know, are not assessed according to their verbal skill and declarations shouting from the paper, but from the point of view of their actual usefulness. They are also assessed on the basis of the extent that their authors are capable of taking a clear and concrete stance on such premises as the interests of the class on whose behalf and for whose good they act.

How then does that program look, seen from exactly that point of view? If the word solidarity did not occur many times in the text of the program, and if it had not been presented as the trade union statute of that association, every objective reader would have to agree that he was looking at a document of a political organization mapping long-range goals for itself. That lengthy document devotes only a few lines to such matters as wages and labor safety, the organization of leisure time of working people and other similar problems which trade unions should tackle. At the end of the program there are the fundamental problems concerning the structure and functioning of the sociopolitical system of the country, or, to be more precise, its reconstruction on principles which have nothing in common with socialism.

The trade union -- and Solidarity was registered and received the status of a legal person, was recognized by state authorities as precisely such an organization -- is tackling questions outside its jurisdiction, and speaks and (?pretends to be) the only social force allegedly capable of leading Poland out of the crisis. In fact, Solidarity [words indistinct]. Moreover, it has in mind a monopoly in inspiring and guiding to which all these should bend: the party and Sejm, the courts and administrative authorities, the center and the provinces.

The program's authors -- and these are first of all the experts of the deceased [ze swiete] pamiec!] Social Self-Defense Committee -- stubbornly gloss over all that was valuable and not transitory, what the nation led by Polish Communists in the name of Poland raised from the ashes and achieved in the name of assuring for her strong borders and a high prestige in the world. As if there were no war and no fascism, millions of victims. As if there were no antinational policy of the bourgeois [word indistinct] regime and its protectors who led Poland into the bottom of an abyss.

Of course, this is not the weak memory of the document's authors, nor the lack of historical knowledge; they have simply erased from their memories all that the Polish nation gained thanks to socialism. All (!to turn away the attention) from the leading role of the PZPR, which Solidarity recognized during its registration as a trade union. In vain we would search the document for at least a hint of the role played in deepening economic difficulties and extending the crisis to its present scope and scale by the extremist circles of Solidarity, which were looking for ways to aggravate the situation, (?already very grave) -- provocations, confrontations and shocks. There is not a word about how much the strikes, which were practically continuous, cost the Polish nation and every Polish family.

It is well known that it does not take much skill to dismantle the economy of even a flourishing and rich country. A year ago, when, according to the authors of the program, an economic crisis was already raging in the country, there were after all no ration cards for first commodities. No matter how the Solidarity demagogues would wriggle, this has nothing to do with the system; the responsibility lies with the extremist forces of that trade union.

Of course, one does not have to be an economic expert to realize that a state treasury is not a bottomless barrel from which one can draw without putting anything in its place.

When a thesis is nonetheless put forward stating that among the duties of Solidarity there are ultimate demands [words indistinct], while authorities should be responsible for all that is wrong -- one cannot but come to the conclusion that some people would like to see even more difficulties in the country's life. Those people have no intention of calming down until they achieve a total crash. Polish counterrevolutionaries and their foreign protectors tie their hopes for one more change of power in Poland to one more national catastrophe.

In conclusion it is worth noting that in the Solidarity program we shall not meet with the word socialism, while there is talk about pluralism as the future social system in Poland. But this is nothing else than (?another word) for capitalism. Thus in the West this is often done, since the world capitalism is unacceptable on tactical grounds.

WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

FM080811 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Acquaintance With Moscow Continues"]

[Text] A delegation of the Warsaw PZPR Committee is visiting Moscow at the Moscow Gorkom's invitation. The delegation comprises Stanislaw Galecki, Warsaw PZPR Committee secretary; Zdzislaw Tokarski, first secretary of the Warsaw District PZPR Committee; and Zbigniew Kafarski, chief of an office of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Bureau.

Yesterday morning the delegation was received at the Moscow Gorkom, where it was familiarized with the main avenues of the Moscow city party organization's activity to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. In turn S. Galecki, the delegation leader, reported on how the Warsaw party organization is working to solve the tasks set by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Participating in the meeting were L.A. Borisov and A.M. Roganov, Moscow Gorkom secretaries, and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the gorkom Foreign Relations Department.

A talk was then held on the main questions of the practical activity of the Moscow Gorkom's Organizational Party Work Department in which Second Chief I.B. Bugayev and section workers participated.

In the afternoon the delegation members visited the Moscow city Council of Trade Unions study and methods center. The guests were told about the forms and methods of work of the Moscow city Council of Trade Unions and primary trade union organizations, the role and significance of socialist competition in implementing the tasks set for the capital's labor collectives for the coming 5-year period and the working people's struggle to transform Moscow into a model communist city.

Participating in the talk were N.N. Ponomarev, Moscow Gorkom secretary, and R.A. Papilov and Ye.Ye. Zernov, secretaries of the Moscow city Council of Trade Unions.

ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR IMPORTANT FOR FRG

PM071441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov article: "USSR-FRG: Experience of Cooperation"]

[Text] Bonn, Oct -- "Attention! Attention!" The radio announcement said with unusual urgency. "Everybody, everybody! Leave the building at once!"

People rushed to the doors, boots begun thunder on the stairs. By the exits plant security personnel directed the streams of people further away from the shops....

This incident occurred recently at a plant of one of the Ruhr region's largest machine building firms. The company management had received an anonymous letter threatening to blow up the enterprise in reprisal for "helping the Bolsheviks." The terminology gave the authors away. Neither was there any doubting the neofascists' capacity for terror. It was therefore decided to evacuate the staff.

When the news of the neo-Nazi's provocation reached Bonn, I immediately recalled meetings at this plant and the conviction with which the workers equated FRG-USSR economic cooperation with such concepts as reliable wages, their families' prosperity and stable peace. I also recalled the favorable reactions of the firm's leaders to the Soviet experts who, in cooperation with West German designers, had built a new lathe unit which had replaced a whole family of lathes. I recalled dozens of meetings at other West German enterprises and the confidence with which my West German interlocutors advocated the development of international economic ties.

Rational people are in the majority here and therefore business cooperation with the USSR is progressing steadily and at quite a fast rate. Since 1970 commodity exchange between the USSR and the FRG has grown by more than 800 percent. At the same time something else has occurred which cannot be put into figures. Confidence in the mutual benefit of ties has strengthened, the platform of mutual confidence has become firmer and there has been a deepening of understanding of the characteristic features of the countries participating in economic, scientific and technical exchange. In general terms there has emerged a whole range of factors from which traditions are formed.

But, nevertheless, what is the secret of the consolidation of these traditions? Ernst Pieper, a leader of Salzgitter AG, one of the largest machine building concerns and a participant in many Soviet-West German negotiations, puts it thus:

"Our experience of over 25 years of Eastern trade, especially with the Soviet Union, has shown that, despite certain fluctuations of the political barometer, our mutual aspiration for our economic relations to progress commensurate with the situation and the opportunities has never once wavered. Both we and our Eastern partners have come to realize that the development of economic ties is beneficial to both sides..."

Under the conditions of the present worsened international situation, E. Pieper sees his firm's paramount task as "retaining for itself the quality of a skilled and reliable partner whose actions lend themselves to prediction. Great entrepreneurial activity is required for this."

In advocating the further development of cooperation with the USSR many West German firms justify their position by referring to the deep roots of trade ties between the two states. In boardrooms where firms usually display examples of their products and certificates attesting to their pedigree one can often find documents from the end of the last century and the beginning of this century in the place of honor.

At Mannesmann AG they will remind you without fail that "as far back as 1890," the "first seamless steel pipes" left here for Russia and will relate to you how, a few years later, the firm took on the construction of the Baku-Batumi oil pipeline, of a length unprecedented for that time.

Egon Overbeck, chairman of the board of Mannesmann AG, also began his interview with your correspondent with such recollections of the "good and great traditions."

"These good business ties continue to the present day," he said. "Since 1970 we have received orders for over 7 million tons of large-diameter pipes from the Soviet Union. A considerable quantity of small-diameter pipes is also being supplied. The recent contract to supply the Soviet Union with 550,000 tons of large-diameter pipes and also other major deals to supply pipes, machinery and equipment are very important for ensuring employment at our plants. We rate highly our Soviet partners' reliability and are confident that the good and amicable trade relations with the Soviet Union will be maintained in the future."

At the concern's plants alone Soviet orders will make it possible to provide work for at least 5,000 people for a long period. On the whole, trade with the socialist countries is enabling the West German economy to maintain almost 500,000 jobs in industry. This is a highly substantial factor, taking into account West German enterprises' chronic underloading (the country's industrial capacities are, on average, only 60-70 percent utilized at present) and the swift growth in unemployment whipped on by the crisis. The FRG's army of unemployed numbers 1.3 million.

Occasionally in the West, including in the FRG, there is a tendency to exaggerate in assessing the significance of export deliveries for the Soviet Union. This frequently occurs because the USSR is approached with yardsticks and notions which do not correspond to its tremendous large-scale economic possibilities or scientific and technical potential. But this is sometimes done with malicious intent.

The Bonn journal ENERGIE-REPORT recently called to mind the tremendous difference in scales and proportions characteristic of our two countries. In a recent issue it wrote that the supply of 7 million tons of pipe, sufficient for approximately 1,500 km of main pipeline, may seem like a highly impressive undertaking to the FRG's citizens. But for the Soviet Union, where there is a total approximately 150,000 km of pipeline, this is far from the case. "The Soviet Union," the journal notes, "is itself a major pipe producer," and its imports, mainly from the FRG and Japan, are "only supplementary." Such a definition, of course, does not diminish the value of the "supplement," but puts everything in perspective.

The influence of exchanging experience and the achievements of engineering thought is great and mutually enriching. This exchange is in no way just one-way, from West to East, as people here try to present it sometimes. No country in the world apart from the Soviet Union has, for example, such rich experience of building large-diameter main pipelines in northern latitudes or in permafrost regions. The technology and calculations passed on by Soviet experts to their West German partners have armed FRG firms with knowledge in this sphere which has not only enabled them to meet orders for the USSR but also opened up the possibility of participating successfully in carrying out a number of major projects in other countries.

West German companies' participation in carrying out such projects in the Soviet Union as building the Kama truck plant or the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine, whose scale is unequalled in either the FRG or other Western countries, is helping them to keep pace with scientific and technical progress and thus to withstand the worsening competition in the world market.

Considerable significance is also attached here to cooperation with the USSR in solving complex problems of the country's energy supply. For the FRG, the question of "moving away from oil" and making more active use of other energy sources has now been posed with particular urgency. The point is that during the fifties and sixties the coal concerns switched over to oil under the influence of the "oil boom" and curtailed the mining of coal -- the FRG's only domestic energy source -- by two-thirds. During the seventies, when oil prices rose, the country found itself "stranded for energy."

The first agreement on natural gas supplies from the Soviet Union, concluded in 1970, played an important role in the reorientation toward other types of fuel. It was a spur to launching a system of main gas pipelines in the FRG and reequipping industrial power installations for both types of fuel, not only oil but also gas. A number of new agreements have enabled the FRG to increase the supply of natural gas from the USSR with a guarantee until the beginning of the next century. These supplies now make it possible to meet 17 percent of the country's entire gas consumption.

However, the task of "moving away from oil" is still far from resolved. Thus the Soviet proposal, in response to the West European countries' request, to expand natural gas supplies in the mid-eighties by a further 40 billion cubic meters overall, including 12 billion to the FRG, was greeted here as an important step toward solving the continent's energy problems.

"Pursuing a course toward reducing the proportion of oil in overall consumption and expanding gas supplies, including the plan being drawn up with the Soviet Union, are the only alternative that we have," Klaus Liesen, chairman of the Ruhrgas AG board, notes.

Like many other representatives of the country's business circles, he rejects Washington's attempt to portray the projected deal with the USSR as "dangerous" and to depict the latter as an unreliable partner just waiting for the moment to "turn off" the gas pipeline.

"I consider such an assumption completely unfounded," K. Liesen notes. "Even if Soviet supplies to the FRG were to meet up to 30 percent of the country's gas demand, the proportion of those supplies in the overall energy balance would be only 5 percent." "This is a very long way from the 15 percent set by NATO as the maximum permissible limit of any alliance member's dependence in the energy sphere," the journal ENERGIE-REPORT notes. "One can only wonder why our overseas ally is so alarmed over 5 percent of our energy supply. For comparison it should be borne in mind that, for example, 12 percent of the FRG's energy supply depends on Saudi Arabian deliveries."

At the recent Ottawa conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries, the West European participants opposed the attempts to foist on them a course toward curtailing their trade and economic relations with the socialist states. For example, Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt stated after the Ottawa meeting, we deem it necessary to reach an agreement on Soviet gas supplies since it accords with our economic interests. It is impossible to rely on any one import source alone. We are concerned to ensure this. I do not know whether we have convinced President Reagan of this, but the French, Germans and others are certainly not to be diverted from this path.

Washington, however, has still not abandoned the idea of "diverting" people. The United States, the newspaper DIE ZEIT writes, is trying to curb the West Europeans' "appetite for trade with the East." The attempts in this direction are provoking indignation and resistance in Bonn. "Once, many years ago," the Federal Chancellor recalled, "people got seriously burned by an embargo on West German deliveries to the Soviet Union."

Efforts are being made in West German economic circles so that the country does not find itself in such a situation again.

"I believe," Bundestag Deputy Ulrich Steger, deputy chairman of the Commission on Economic Policy Problems of the Social Democratic Party of Germany's parliamentary group, notes, "that there is a broad unity of opinion in the country that such a policy (a departure from cooperation and a return to confrontation -- V.M.) does not meet either West German or European interests and will not contribute anything to the solution of international problems." "We cannot assume the functions of politicians," Heinz Duerr, chairman of the AEG-Telefunken board, states. "But economics must also promote and participate in development leading to the strengthening of confidence and to peaceful cooperation among the peoples. If you take into account the fact that the planned gas deal is real cooperation between the Soviet Union and Western Europe -- in addition to the FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria also intend to participate -- you can speak without exaggeration of a contribution by the economy to improving general international cooperation."

The 10th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation finished work recently. This commission's meetings are held alternately in our two countries. On this occasion an FRG delegation headed by Federal Minister of Economics O.G. Lamsdorff came to the Soviet Union.

The reports from Moscow and Novosibirsk, where the commission's meetings were held, were received in the FRG with satisfaction. Local newspapers carried news of the "new boosts" and "new prospects" for economic cooperation between our states which emerged during the talks. Special significance is also being attached here to the positive results of the talks in Moscow in connection with the coming Soviet-West German summit meeting in Bonn.

...Traditions, once established, are weighty things in themselves. But no less important is the realization that the solution of present-day and, even more, of future problems is inconceivable without an international division of labor and without mutually beneficial cooperation among all countries, regardless of their social system.

#### PARLIAMENTARY GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN FRANCE

PM080915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "Useful Contacts"]

[Text] Paris -- The USSR Parliamentary Group's Soviet-French section delegation, headed by B.I. Stukalin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and member of the USSR Parliamentary Group committee, has ended its visit to France. The Soviet parliamentarians were received by Senate President A. Poher and the chairmen of both chambers' foreign affairs committees. Meetings also took place with members of the Senate and National Assembly Franco-Soviet friendship groups and France-USSR Society activists. Assessing the results of this visit to France, delegation head B.I. Stukalin pointed out the following to your correspondent:

"We had a working session with the Senate Franco-Soviet friendship group. We established contact with the National Assembly friendship group. Our delegation is deeply satisfied with the discussions held on bilateral Soviet-French relations and on disarmament and arms limitation problems, although differing approaches to individual questions emerged in the course of the discussions. Both sides, however, agreed that the exchange of views and efforts to achieve greater mutual understanding in order to resolve these complex tasks must be continued. Our interlocutors agreed that parliamentarians can do an enormous amount to promote peace and to strengthen friendship and cooperation between France and the USSR."

In the view of J. (Shomon), chairman of the Senate Franco-Soviet friendship group, the meetings with the Soviet parliamentarians were very fruitful. Speaking about the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," M. Faure, chairman of the National Assembly foreign affairs committee, called for talks on the most acute and complex international issues.

In reply to questions from your correspondent, C. Estier, chairman of the National Assembly Franco-Soviet friendship group, pointed out the need for the all-round development of relations between France and the USSR. Assessing the results of the visit to France by the USSR Parliamentary Group Soviet-French section delegation, A. Lajoinie, chairman of the French Communist Party faction in the National Assembly, pointed out that the National Assembly's Communist deputies favor joint efforts by France and the USSR in the international arena to find a way of curbing the arms race.

During their stay in the country the Soviet parliamentarians had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the French people's lives and the problems currently facing them. Wherever they went, the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies were warmly received. The French people to whom they spoke stressed in particular that to a great extent the continued development of this peace-loving policy of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding depends on France and the Soviet Union, the initiators of detente.

#### FRANCE WARNS BANI-SADR, RAJAVI AFTER STATEMENT

PM080911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct, TASS -- As AFP reports, the French Ministry of External Relations has warned Bani-Sadr, the former president of Iran, and Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, that they should not engage in political activity during their stay in France. The warning followed the publication in Paris of a statement by Bani-Sadr and Rajavi of their intention to set up a provisional Iranian Government in exile.

#### COMMENTARY EXPLAINS NOTE TO SPAIN ON NATO ENTRY

LD081830 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Commentary by Vladimir Malynin]

[Text] As you know listeners, on 7 September this year the Soviet Embassy in Madrid handed the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs a memorandum in which the USSR expressed its position on Spain's joining NATO. Madrid official circles then immediately resorted to the thesis of Soviet interference in the country's internal affairs, a thesis which continues to be used widely in the propaganda campaign for Spain's incorporation into the Atlantic Pact, a campaign launched by the ruling UCD [Democratic Center Union].

The Spanish bourgeois press continues to comment busily on the subject, trying to draw the attention of the Spanish public away from the heart of the issue and (putting obstacles in the way of) the anti-NATO (?statement) by the leftwing opposition, which have recently taken on the nature of a national movement. Furthermore, practically all the arguments to which the centrist propaganda resorts, with the aim of applying psychological pressure on the country's population and justifying the so-called Atlantic option of the government have an anti-Soviet slant. Our observer Vladimir Malynin analyzes this line of argument.

The thesis on Soviet interference tries to explain it as though the option of Spanish entry into NATO were a strictly internal political problem, a thesis which is obviously incorrect. Objectively, the problem in issue goes far beyond the national framework, for it affects the broad interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and even outside it.

Spain's incorporation as a new member of the North Atlantic Pact would encourage a rise in the level of warlike confrontation between the two political military coalitions in Europe. It would be a boost to those who incline toward a policy of blocs.

This, for example, is how the American news magazine NEWSWEEK sees the situation when it says that Spain's entry into this union would, in a certain psychological way, encourage the organization, which lately finds itself in a difficult situation because of the disagreements about the problem of the deployment of medium-range tactical missiles and the neutron bomb. That is, if it were a question of Spain's entry into an inoffensive international organization, the Soviet Union would not, of course, have had reason to express its concern. However, in the case in point it is a question of the incorporation of another member into a political-military alliance directed against the USSR. So the argument that a state has sovereignty to decide its participation or not in one or another organization means nothing less than the fact that other countries [words indistinct] by their own sovereign right are concerned about their security and they cannot react to it as they should. The Soviet Union was guided by precisely these considerations when on 7 September it sent a memorandum via the Soviet Embassy in Madrid to the Spanish circles.

There is no doubt that the decision by the Spanish Government to drag the country into NATO could influence the correlation of forces which has been created in Europe and lead in the end to the aggravation of international tension and the spurring of the arms race. In this context it is totally obvious that the Soviet memorandum is not an attempt to influence Spain's option, as certain circles in Madrid and the Atlantic [Pact] countries say. The Soviet Union always took, and takes, as its starting point the fact that only the Spaniards have the right to resolve a problem of their country's participation in one or another alliance. In this case it is simply a question of the just and legitimate duty of the Soviet side to express its position on the problem -- that is, express its concern.

With regard to this I should like to look closely at the argument that the Soviet Union is dramatizing the situation and that apparently Spain's entry into NATO is a purely formal act because, owing to the bilateral military relations with the United States, Spain already forms part of the Western defense system. In this case it is difficult to explain why such powerful pressure is being put on Spain to achieve its incorporation into the Atlantic alliance. Evidently it is because the NATO chiefs would like to have the economic-military potential and territory of Spain at their disposal to carry out their plans, which are dangerous for the cause of peace.

The speed with which the thesis on Soviet interference has been put into circulation, as well as the well-worn arguments they use, show that the pro-Atlantic forces in Spain are aware of the possible steps which the Soviet Union would take should the plan for Spain's entry into the North Atlantic bloc be implemented. These forces made preparations beforehand to play down the importance of these steps. Proof of this is the fact that the pro-Atlantic [Pact] forces in Spain resorted to accusing the USSR of supporting terrorism in Spain. [Words indistinct] the problem of Spanish terrorism with the plans for the country's entry into NATO were pro-Atlantic [Pact] circles said until recently that the USSR was apparently encouraging terrorism in Spain with the aim of reestablishing the totalitarian regime which in turn would block Spain's path towards NATO.

The same aim was sought by the recent slander, disseminated by a UCD news organ no less, which said that, apparently, during the visit to the USSR in 1977 by a PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] delegation led by Felipe Gonzalez, a secret pact between the CPSU and the PSOE was signed on joint action against Spain's entry into NATO.

On breaking away from the past, in recent years Spain has followed an independent foreign policy oriented towards peace and detente. This [words indistinct] Spain in the international arena.

Practice shows that the countries which do not accept blocs and apply an independent foreign policy exercise a much greater influence on the course of international affairs than the countries which are dragged into military blocs. This naturally gives rise to the question: How solid will the improvements [words indistinct] to Spain be if it gets to join NATO? At a luncheon given in Moscow in honor of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Oreja Aguirre, on 19 January 1979, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko said: (?We should always like to see) Spain in the international arena playing a role which is worthy of its means and of the contribution of the Spanish people to the (?civilization) of the world. If they were to ask us what, in our opinion, would be in the best interests of Spain as a state as far as foreign policy is concerned, we would reply: the line of peace, a peaceful independent policy, which is particularly independent in international affairs -- that is, the line which responds exclusively to the aspirations of all peoples.

The fact that the Soviet Union has expressed its concern is a logical phenomenon dictated exclusively by its desire to strengthen international security and detente. In accordance with its unchanging principled policy directed towards the development of relations of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, the Soviet Union expressed, and expresses, its support for its relations with Spain to be based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty of each other and for mutually-advantageous peaceful cooperation.

CPSU DELEGATION BACK FROM UK LABOR PARTY MEETING

PM081519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and D.A. Sharif, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department who represented the CPSU at the British Labor Party's regular annual conference in Brighton, have returned to Moscow.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT

Ash-Shadli Statements

LD081110 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Oct, TASS -- General Secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, former head of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadli has called on Husni Mubarak to change the political course pursued, contrary to the interests of the Arab people, by Anwar as-Sadat. In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, he came out in favor of releasing all political prisoners, lifting the state of emergency and cancelling all dictatorial laws introduced by As-Sadat.

Clashes in Asyut

LD082104 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] London, 8 Oct, TASS -- Clashes took place today between armed elements and police units in the city of Asyut (central Upper Egypt), according to REUTERS. A group armed with submachine-guns captured a security forces' headquarters and a police station and held them for several hours. People were killed and wounded as a result of the fighting, and several tens of people were arrested.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Other Reaction

LD082020 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Oct, TASS -- Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi in a message "to the people and armed forces of Egypt" pointed out that the latest events in Egypt, the fiasco of the capitulatory Camp David deal create the opportunity for the Arab Republic of Egypt to abandon the policy of disgrace and betrayal. We expect that democracy will be restored in the country, that political prisoners, An-Nasir's supporters, will be released, that political emigrants headed by General S. ash-Shadhlil will be allowed to return to Egypt, Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi stated.

Libya has no intention to fight against Egypt and its people, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed. Libya is prepared to open its frontiers to Egyptian citizens that were closed by As-Sadat and to put all its resources at the disposal of the Egyptian people, of its revolutionary armed forces.

The leader of the Libyan revolution warned "certain forces" against interference in Egypt's internal affairs and attempts "to restore As-Sadat's bankrupt policy". Al-Qadhdhafi stated that in case of the intrigues by the Sudan, the United States and Israel "we shall rebuff resolutely any interference in Egypt's internal affairs."

Damascus, 8 Oct, TASS -- As-Sadat's death means utter failure of his course, of his "political line". This must be realized in the West, particularly in the United States and Israel, writes the newspaper TISHRIN.

The Pentagon's forces in the Near and Middle East have been put on a high state of combat readiness. The United States resorted to an outright interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptians as if Egypt were one of the states of the USA, TISHRIN writes.

But the events of the recent days showed that neither the Egyptian people, nor the Egyptian Army will allow Washington's agent to rule the country.

New York, 8 Oct, TASS -- Special correspondent of the C.B.S. television company W. Cronkite reported from Cairo that the streets of the city are calm. There is not a shadow of grief on the faces of passers-by.

W. Cronkite reported he was startled by the contrast between how the Egyptian people reacted to An-Nasir's death eleven years ago how they react to As-Sadat's death now. When the news about An-Nasir's demise spread over Cairo, great numbers of people went out into the streets. People in grief threw themselves down on the ground. There is nothing like that now. Complete tranquility is reigning.

London, 8 Oct, TASS -- The newspaper TIMES writes that the killing of President as-Sadat has become a blow to the Middle Eastern policy of the Reagan administration, that his death means that the Camp David process will, at best, be suspended and, at worst, be removed from the agenda. As-Sadat's death threatens to undermine the U.S. plans to establishing strategic contacts with pro-Western countries in the Middle East. There was a veritable pandemonium in the White House when it was learnt about the attempt on As-Sadat's life.

Washington, 8 Oct, TASS -- The U.S. administration tries to take advantage of the events in Egypt in its self-seeking aims and, above all, for speeding up the plans of widening the U.S. military presence in Egypt and the Middle East as a whole.

The United States attaches special importance to the use of the Egyptian military base Ras Benas that was put by As-Sadat at the disposal of the U.S. military. The newspaper Washington POST prints out that this strategic base is an important link in the implementation of the Pentagon's large-scale plan envisaging the rapid deployment of forces in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. According to the newspaper, in case of the decision on military intervention into some of the countries of the region, the 82nd U.S. Air-Borne Division forming the backbone of the Rapid Deployment Force will be urgently airlifted to the Ras Benas base.

London, 8 Oct, TASS -- The DAILY EXPRESS points out that the U.S. Sixth Fleet and units of the Rapid Deployment Forces stationed in the Mediterranean were put on a high degree of combat readiness. The newspaper writes that all these measures signify the United States' readiness to stage military interference in the Middle East area.

#### Gerasimov Analysis

LD081804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81

[By correspondent Kim Gerasimov in Cairo -- recorded]

[Text] The meeting of the People's Assembly -- this is what the Egyptian parliament is called -- was held in an atmosphere of shock which had not yet worn off, shock caused by the events of 6 October. Like the majority of other government buildings, the parliament building was cordoned off by soldiers from the security forces. As expected, the Egyptian parliament, where the overwhelming majority of seats belong to representatives of the ruling National Democratic Party, elected Vice President Husni Mubarak as Egypt's new president to replace Anwar as-Sadat, who was killed in an attack against him on Tuesday. A nationwide referendum will be held to approve this choice. On the following day, Wednesday, the new Egyptian president will be sworn in. He will look into the heritage left by As-Sadat.

In fact, many very zealous Western apologists of the policy of the late Egyptian president admit that this heritage is an extremely adverse one. On the one hand, there is the separate peace with Israel which was concluded under the patronage of the United States and the subsequent availability of Egyptian territory for use by American Armed Forces. On the other hand, there is the open door policy to foreign capital and the relinquishing of the majority of socioeconomic achievements of the An-Nasir period.

Such a political course has brought neither prosperity to the broad masses of the Egyptian people nor a durable and just peace to the Near East. But then, this course has excluded Egypt from the Arab community. Following the 6 October events, appeals are being heard from many Arab capitals that Cairo revise its policy so it can return to the ranks of the Arab community.

Both Washington and Tel Aviv are watching the development of the situation with patent nervousness. Washington has announced that it has put its forces in the Mediterranean region and in the Near East in a state of increased combat readiness. In Israel, calls have been heard to not return to Egypt the part of the Sinai that still remains in Israel's hands. For its part, the present Egyptian leadership has stated that Egypt's political course would not be changed.

At present, there are unusually few people on the streets of Cairo. There are helmeted soldiers with submachine guns at the intersections. There is an armored car in front of the television and radio building. A 1-year state of emergency has been announced in the country.

Of course, everyone is interested in who specifically carried out the attack on As-Sadat. So far, things are not sufficiently clear to say for sure. The authorities have limited themselves to stating that an isolated incident has taken place which, according to them, had probably been organized by one of the extremist Muslim groups. Observers agree that Egypt is now going through one of the most acute and important moments of its present-day history.

#### Timoshkin on U.S. Exploitation

LD081746 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Washington has embarked on several steps which indicate a desire to exploit present events in Egypt to increase its crude interference in Arab affairs. For instance, what do Washington's orders declaring a state of high preparedness in its military fleets and marines in the Mediterranean, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean mean? At the same time, Washington wants to secure the continuation of the notorious Camp David process which is an attempt to replace a truly just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East with something that resembles a settlement in name only, by relying on Cairo and Tel Aviv as in the past. What is significant is that Washington is sending a big delegation to Cairo for the funeral of President Anwar as-Sadat. Secretary of State Haig intends to stay 3 days in Cairo for talks with the present Egyptian leadership. Further, Washington hastened to announce the speeding up of the delivery of American weapons to Egypt, to tie Cairo closer to it.

The statement by Husni Mubarak to the effect that Cairo would continue the Camp David policy and adhere to all agreements signed with Washington and Tel Aviv was received with satisfaction in Washington. And in order to increase its crude interference in Arab internal affairs, Washington is raising anew these days the myth of Soviet danger, which is also being spread more intensively by the official Egyptian propaganda, despite the fact that the history of Soviet-Egyptian relations gives no justification for attributing ambitions and intentions to the Soviet Union which are completely strange to it.

The Soviet Union has always been a supporter of truly friendly relations and equitable cooperation with Egypt at both governmental and popular levels. Such relations prevailed during the 1950's and 1960's, and the Soviet Union is not to be blamed for their continued deterioration.

It must be said that the Soviet Union continues to declare openly, as do the great majority of the Arabs, that the policy of concessions and capitulation over a settlement in the Middle East cannot lead to the liberation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel through the 1967 aggression, nor to a real and just peace which can guarantee the security of all the peoples and countries of the region. Therefore, the USSR proposes the holding of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties, -- including the PLO, of course. This Soviet proposal is receiving growing support in the Arab world.

#### RPP VIEWS AWACS AIRCRAFT SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD082154 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Israeli Government welcomed the Reagan administration's decision on making the selling of the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia conditional on Saudi acceptance of U.S. demands, including the inclusion of U.S. pilots in the AWACS aircraft crews -- a matter which Saudi Arabia rejects, insisting that the crew members should be Saudis only. The Israel statement claims that this attitude by Saudi Arabia is yet another proof of the threat the AWACS deal represents to Israel's safety. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH, commenting on the Israeli Government attitude, wrote that this government's fears are baseless because the AWACS aircraft are primarily for air defense purposes, thus presentation of these aircraft to Saudi Arabia cannot have any effect on Israel's military supremacy over Saudi Arabia. It is also difficult to imagine that the Saudi leadership would want to use the AWACS aircraft to attack Israel.

It appears that these words from the DAILY TELEGRAPH are logical and convincing if we look at the AWACS deal from the angle that it only balances the force between Saudi Arabia and Israel. One can also understand, if he views the issues from that angle, the reason behind the uproar raised in connection with this deal in Israel and in the Zionist circles in the U.S. Congress. The enemies of the Arabs are anxious, because if Saudi Arabia obtains the AWACS aircraft this will prevent the aggressor from moving freely in dealing so-called precautionary blows against the Arab states. If the AWACS aircraft crews include U.S. pilots, then this changes the matter totally and to some makes it logical and sound. Were not the Israeli aircraft capable, during the raid on the Iraqi reactor, of penetrating Saudi airspace without their flight to Baghdad being hindered by the AWACS aircraft with a U.S. crew?

The media uproar which was raised regarding the selling of the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia not only serves the interests of Israel but those of the United States. This is because the deal is intended to distract Arab and international public opinions from the U.S. administration's plans aimed at transforming Saudi Arabia into a tool for carrying out the administration's imperialist policy in the Middle East. Even if Washington cannot compel Riyadh to accept its demands to include Americans in the crews of the AWACS aircraft, U.S. experts will remain in Saudi Arabia until 1990, they will train Saudi pilots on the use of the complicated AWACS systems.

On the other hand, U.S. papers point out that in the event of the deal being concluded the AWACS aircraft will be stationed at the Saudi border areas and will collect reconnaissance data about Saudi Arabia's neighbors, including Iran. Riyadh's undertaking to supply Washington with such data is also one of the conditions of this deal.

In light of all these facts it is no wonder that the political leaders of the Gulf states eye with much caution the AWACS deal, because it is yet another maneuver by the Reagan administration aimed at splitting and weakening the Arab anti-Camp David front and at strengthening the U.S. military positions in confronting the countries of southwest Asia, which are pursuing anti-imperialist independent policies.

BREZHNEV, KING KHALID EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD251702 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz as-Saud of Saudi Arabia, in which he conveyed, on the occasion of a national holiday of that country, his sincere greetings to him as well as wishes to the people of Saudi Arabia [for] prosperity and successes in its joint struggle with other Arab peoples for the establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East.

In a telegram of reply, the king of Saudi Arabia expressed his gratitude for the greetings and on his part conveyed the best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes of further progress and success to the Soviet people.

DAMASCUS EXPLOSION LINKED TO 'MUSLIM BROTHERS'

LD081654 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 7 Oct, TASS -- The terrorist organization "Moslem Brothers" connected with the secret services of the United States and Israel is continuing its attempts to destabilize the situation in Syria. In the afternoon of October 5 bandits from that extremist organization exploded a bomb in the Syrian capital. As a consequence of this criminal act, several buildings were damaged, including an apartment house where Soviet specialists live; two people were killed and several wounded. The Syrian authorities are taking resolute measures to neutralize the terrorist gangs of the "Moslem Brothers".

BREZHNEV GREETS AL-ASAD ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD071140 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has cordially congratulated General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad on the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

"The conclusion of the treaty", Leonid Brezhnev stresses, "signified a new, higher stage in the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples. The treaty was an important contribution to the struggle of the peoples for peace, detente and international security. It became an efficient factor of consolidation of the positions of the patriotic forces of the Arab world, coming out against designs of imperialism and Zionism, against the policy of separate deals and capitulations, for a fair and durable peace in the Middle East."

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that the Soviet-Syrian relations, sealed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, will continue successfully developing for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace in the Middle East and the whole world.

IRAN'S PRELIMINARY ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

PM080929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 3 Oct, TASS -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry has published the preliminary results of the presidential election held in Iran yesterday for 91 out of 192 electoral districts.

Some 96.3 percent of the votes were cast for the candidature of 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i, leader of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, who was the only candidate for the post of the country's president.

It is reported that the election took place in the situation of the emergency measures taken by the authorities to maintain order and security. In many electoral wards everyone entering the building was searched.

It is pointed out that Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i will be the first religious figure to hold the post of president of the Islamic Republic.

TIKHONOV, IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER TRADE GREETINGS

LD221324 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has addressed a telegram of congratulations to Prime Minister Mahdavi-Kani of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the occasion of his appointment to this post. In his reply telegram Mahdavi-Kani expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that relations between the two countries will develop on the basis of goodneighbourliness, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation.

SOUTH AFRICAN ANGOLA ATTACK PURSUES MANY GOALS

LD081408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Talk by international affairs journalist Nikolay Khokhlov: "Years of Friendship, Struggle and Victory"]

[Excerpt] The military operations begun at the end of August by the South African clique against sovereign Angola pursue far-reaching aims, the main one being to detach Angola from the camp of the progressive African states and to halt the republic's development along socialist lines. According to the thoughts of Western strategists, Angola weakened by war will abandon its support for the national liberation movement in the south of the continent, and this in turn will help the capitalist West to hold on to Namibia as a buffer zone between independent Africa and the racist bridgehead in the south. Thus it is not only a matter of the fate of the fighting groups of SWAPO partisans located on Angolan territory, but also of preserving the entire potential of the anticolonial, antiracist forces in present-day Africa.

The aggression against Angola is yet another attempt to put off a positive solution of granting independence to Namibia by reshuffling the colonialist cards. Whereas in Namibia itself SWAPO is opposed in every way by the so-called Turnhalle alliance, in Angola, particularly in the southern regions occupied by South African forces, they are trying to galvanize the separatist subversive UNITA movement. South Africa's attack on Angola greatly complicated the already extremely complex situation in the extreme south of the African Continent. The struggle for the complete eradication of colonialism and racism from Africa is entering a new decisive stage since Namibia is the last country in Africa where racism of the South African variety is applied. The narrower the sphere of action of the colonialists becomes, the fiercer Pretoria's resistance to the African patriots and the more open South Africa's links with the United States become.

Let us recall that at the time of the establishment of the republic, the CIA played an active part in coordinating the criminal actions against Angola. The U.S. espionage organization inspired the leaders of UNITA, supplying the separatist bands with arms of American and Chinese origin. The United States has still not recognized the People's Republic of Angola. Quite recently Washington vetoed a draft resolution presented to the Security Council condemning the South African attack on Angola and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the invasion force from its territory. It is now clear to all that the South African rulers took this treacherous and challenging step only after securing the support of the West and with the blessing of the United States. The New York TIMES wrote plainly: The rulers of South Africa obviously reckoned that President Reagan would be more interested in their minerals and anti-Marxism than in Namibia. This is a revealing admission. And the other day the American Senate voted for the repeal of the so-called Clark Amendment, which bans U.S. aid for separatist groups in Angola. Thus Washington is openly joining the camp of the deadly enemies of the Angolan people.

In addition, South Africa's aggressive acts were possible only with the exacerbation of the entire world situation, with the whipping up of war hysteria, which is the basis of the present foreign-policy course of the United States. South Africa's aggression against Angola was a severe test for this African republic. The vital question arose of defending the revolutionary achievements of the Angolan people and their anti-imperialist, anticolonial struggle for the common interests of sovereign Africa, which numbers 50 independent states. The voice of this free Africa was heard convincingly at the conference of heads of states and governments of the commonwealth countries in Melbourne. There, despite the position of Britain and other supporters of a hard line, priority was given to the problem of southern Africa and the ways to an independent Namibia.

The leaders of new Africa declared that the alliance of the American administration with the Pretoria authorities has aroused indignation throughout the African Continent. Having thrown off all political camouflage, Washington has taken the side of the blatant suppressors of African freedom. This is the conclusion drawn by the African public from the events that have occurred in the southern regions of Angola, which has been subjected to a blatant attack by the racist troops. Angola has won a moral and political victory whose significance can scarcely be overestimated. It has been and remains a firm link in the liberation movement for all Africa, for the entire south of the African Continent. Angola's authority as a consistent defender of the ideals of Africa has grown as never before.

In marking the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Soviet people send the Angolan people words of deep and sincere respect expressing the wish for still further strengthening the cooperation between our countries and peoples, which has fully justified itself at all stages of the development of friendly allied Angola.

BREZHNEV CABLES DOS SANTOS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD071908 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram of the following contents to Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA).

"On behalf of the Soviet people, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and on my own behalf I send cordial congratulations to you and the people of friendly Angola on the occasion of an important event in the history of the development of Soviet-Angolan relations -- the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola."

"The conclusion of the treaty signified a new moment in the development of contacts between our countries and strengthened the foundation of friendly inter-state relations and promoted the development of versatile fruitful cooperation which now covers many spheres of our peoples' life. Friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRA are constantly enriched as a result of meetings and contacts at summit level".

"The past five years have confirmed that the Soviet-Angolan treaty serves well the interests of the peoples of our countries, the goals of peace, detente and progress as well as the strengthening of the cohesion of anti-imperialist and anti-colonial forces."

"I express confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Angola, sealed by the treaty, will continue to steadily develop and grow stronger for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the name of peace and justice".

"I wholeheartedly wish you, comrade president, good health, happiness and further successes at your responsible posts. I ask you to convey my best wishes of progress and well-being to the Angolan people who have to build a new life in difficult conditions".

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8 OCTOBER

LD090810 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kurganskaya Oblast's autumn plowing is drawing to a close. More than 1.5 million hectares, or 80 percent of the total area, has been worked. In Ryazanskaya Oblast potatoes have been lifted over 80,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

In the past week harvesting of rice and corn for grain has been proceeding apace. The grain and pulse total since the beginning of the harvest, not counting corn, is now almost 114 million hectares. Sunflower harvesting is also going well, and has been completed in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Krymskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Donetskaya Oblasts. This work is in full swing in Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, and also in southern Ukraine. Soya harvesting has begun in Amurskaya Oblast. Soybeans have been harvested on 90,000 hectares, or 10 percent of the plan. Sugar beet has been lifted on almost 3 million hectares. This is 75 percent of the planted area. Much still has to be done in lifting vegetables. Potato lifting is nearing completion. In Krasnodarskiy Kray and southern Ukraine the sowing of winter crops continues. (1100 GMT)

During the past week the sunflower harvest was cut from an area of 1.3 million hectares, which is almost double what had been cut during the previous 7 days. (1830 GMT)

USSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST, FIELD WORK

LD082334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has compiled data on progress in harvesting work at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on 95 percent of the sown area in the country. Almost all of them have been threshed. The harvesting of rice and maize for grain is proceeding quickly. By the middle of the first 10 days of October sunflowers had been harvested on two-thirds of the plantations. This work has been completed by the crop farmers of the Kuban and in Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya and a number of other oblasts of the Ukraine.

The lifting of sugar beet is drawing to a close, but the mass threshing of soybeans, one of the late crops, is virtually only getting underway in the country. The pulling of flax has ended everywhere. In many oblasts potatoes have been lifted from the entire area. However, even now people and machines can be seen on the fields; they are being harvested a second time, which makes it possible to obtain several additional quintals of potatoes per hectare.

The foundations for the next harvest are being laid. Winter crops have been sown to over 36 million hectares, for grain they remain to be sown on approximately one-seventh of the area allocated to winter crops. Almost three-quarters of all winter crops were sown while mineral fertilizers were applied at the same time.

Plowing of fall fields continues to proceed quickly at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

LATE SEPTEMBER WEATHER, EFFECT ON CROPS REVIEWED

PM081029 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 2

[Agrometeorologist M. Agafonova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the last 10-day period there was a considerable rise in temperature over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. The average air temperature in many regions exceeded the average taken over many years. In the north of the Volga-Vyatka and Volga regions it was close to normal. The daytime temperature rose almost everywhere to 18-26 degrees, and in Moldavia, southern regions of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus Region and the south of the Volga Region to 27-32 degrees. It was colder than usual only in the Urals.

The warm weather over most of the USSR's territory had a favorable effect on the development of winter grain crops. In the Baltic Republics, Belorussia and the majority of oblasts of the northwest, central and Volga-Vyatka Regions the winter crops sown at the end of August and the beginning of September began to tiller. Plants sown later were at the shooting and third-leaf stages. Their condition was mainly good. The topsoil contained 30-45mm of productive moisture. In some places the soil was overwet. There was an improvement in the moisture content of topsoil for winter crops over the greater part of the territory of the Urals Region and in the northern half of the Volga Region. Winter crops sown before 15-25 August began to tiller. Tillering of winter crops began in Moldavia, the western half of the Ukraine and the majority of Central Chernozem Region oblasts.

In the Transcaucasian Republics the weather was moderately warm and dry. The air temperature over the greater part of the territory was close to the average taken over many years. The daytime air temperature stood at 26-33 degrees everywhere. There were air and ground frosts in the mountain regions of Armenia and Georgia. The minimum air temperature over the rest of the territory was above freezing. In Azerbaijan the moderately hot and primarily dry weather assisted the ripening and opening of cotton bolls.

In the farming regions of west Siberia and Kazakhstan the weather remained warm only at the beginning of the 10-day period and then grew colder. There were frosts almost everywhere. In Tomskaya Oblast and the north of Kemerovskaya Oblast the nighttime temperature fell to minus 6-9 degrees. Precipitation fell most frequently in southern regions of west Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan.

In the north of Omskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts and in Tomskaya Oblast winter grain crops vegetated only during daylight hours. It grew colder in east Siberia. The air and ground temperature fell almost everywhere to minus 3-8 degrees, and in the Transbaykal Region to minus 12 degrees. Precipitation fell in the form of rain and snow. In individual rayons of Irkutskaya Oblast a temporary snow cover was established. The greatest amount of precipitation fell in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, in part of Irkutskaya Oblast and in the northeast of Chitinskaya Oblast.

In central Asia and south Kazakhstan the ripening and opening of bolls and the maturing of fiber were delayed somewhat as a result of the drop in temperature and the rain which fell in the majority of cotton-growing regions. At the end of the 10-day period the air temperature rose and the rain stopped.

SOVIET-FRENCH MEETING ON SPACE COOPERATION

LD061236 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, Oct 6, TASS -- The 18th Soviet-French meeting on cooperation in the field of outer space research was held in Rodez (Aveyron Department). The participants in the meeting discussed the results achieved and preparations for the implementation of a whole number of major joint projects. They exchanged views on the research data coming from board the Aureole-3 satellite, which has been recently launched within the framework of the Soviet-French Arcade programme for the study of processes in magnetosphere and ionosphere, as well as of the solar wind. Much attention at the meeting was devoted to training for the joint flight of Soviet and French cosmonauts on board the Salyut-Soyuz complex. They also studied various aspects of the joint projects planned for a more distant future, as for example, the launching of a station towards Venus and the Halley Comet.

Addressing a press conference which was held at the Space Research Centre (CNES), the head of the Soviet delegation, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Vladimir Kotelnikov and CNES President Hubert Curien evaluated the past meeting as an extremely interesting and fruitful one. They pointed out that over the 15 years of Soviet-French cooperation in the field of outer space exploration impressive progress has been made.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE CONVENES IN TASHKENT

GF081710 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] An international conference of doctors who [words indistinct] of the World Health Organization has opened in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR. According to information given to our correspondent by the [words indistinct] Ministry of Health, specialists from over 30 countries in Asia and Africa (?will) acquaint themselves with efforts being made to provide health services to the Uzbek people and with measures being taken to provide experts for medical institutions.

With its current number of doctors for every 10,000 persons, the Uzbek SSR has achieved (?one of the objectives) of the Soviet Union. Because of this, the Uzbek SSR is ahead of many developing countries in the capitalist world. The Soviet Constitution guarantees the right of every individual to health services and all other medical facilities.

SPACE TV LINK COMMISSIONED IN TURKMENIA

PM061343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Space TV Link"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 1 Oct -- The residents of Nebit-Dag, the settlements of Bekdash and Gasan-Kuli and other populated points in west Turkmenia can now watch central television programs in color. A Moskva space-relayed two-channel television complex has been commissioned here. Now more than 80 percent of the republic's population can watch programs from the capital in color.

CONFERENCE VIEWS WORK OF MILITARY PRESS

PM081527 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Military Journalists"]

[Text] A conference of central military press personnel has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. It discussed experience and the further improvement of propaganda of the propositions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee report and the decisions and other documents of the 26th party congress in the pages of military newspapers and journals.

It was noted that the military press has carried out definite work to propagandize the material of the 26th party congress and to mobilize army and navy personnel to successfully fulfill the tasks stemming from the congress decisions for the USSR Armed Forces. Most military publications are systematically featuring items revealing the Communist Party's leading and directing role in our society, showing Soviet people's successes in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and raising questions of further increasing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline.

At the same time it was emphasized that many press items lack a close connection with life and with the tasks being resolved by troops. There is still a considerable amount of formalism and blather in articles. Items often lack the main thing -- a profound analysis of reality and serious generalizations. Organizational work to implement the party's ideological directives is poorly covered. Some publications are timid and sometimes unconvincing in raising questions of military and moral education and the strengthening of discipline and regulation order.

The results of the conference were summed up by Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

AIR DEFENSE FORCES CAPABILITIES DISCUSSED

PM081339 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Engr L. Leonov, deputy commander in chief, air defense forces, in answer to editorial board questions: "Guarding the Skies"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Today we continue the publication of replies to questions put by the editorial board to military leaders representing different branches of the armed forces and categories of troops:

- 1) What is the combat potential of modern weaponry and military equipment and what are the distinctive features of the present stage of their development?
- 2) What special features does this contribute to the correlation between men and equipment and to the nature of military work?

In the postwar period imperialist circles swiftly accelerated the creation of new, more powerful attack assets, including airborne assets. Whereas earlier these were used mainly for strikes against troops in combat formation, assembly areas and especially important defense installations, now an enemy plans strikes against the country's entire interior, aiming to undermine its economy, destroy the administration system and communications and demoralize the population.

All this has naturally led to sharp complication of the tasks which have to be resolved by the air defense forces today and makes special demands on the air defense forces' organization, technical equipment and methods of performing combat operations.

The fact that in order to overcome air defenses an enemy will try to "hug" the ground sharply reduces the interval between detection of airborne targets and the time when air defense facilities can start firing at them. So everything now happens in seconds, not minutes. Moreover combat operation tactics have been supplemented in recent years by such fundamentally new elements as radioelectronic warfare. An enemy will try to cause intensive interference to and to suppress our radiotechnical facilities. It is important to be able to detect targets reliably and promptly and to track them consistently right up until their complete destruction, even under these conditions.

Such complex and multifarious tasks can only be effectively resolved with the help of the most modern equipment. For, in order to achieve success in single combat against a modern airborne enemy, so many calculations need to be made at such speed that the task is beyond the physiological possibilities of a man. Here new equipment and powerful computers come to the operators' aid.

The air defense forces are equipped today with weapons which enable all types of airborne strike assets to be destroyed. The air defense forces understand very well that even in peacetime they are ceaselessly fulfilling a task of state importance -- keeping a combat watch -- which means that they must be ready at any moment to repel a surprise attack by a strong and technically well-equipped enemy.

The surface-to-air missile troops [ZRV], which have great firepower, reliably defend the air borders of our motherland. The inventory includes various types of surface-to-air missile complexes with high potential for destroying airborne targets across a wide range of flight altitudes and speeds.

The most maneuverable category of the air defense forces is the missile-equipped fighter aircraft. They perform their tasks in close cooperation with the ZRV and are intended to destroy air-borne strike forces mainly on the distant approaches to defended regions and installations. Their inventory includes supersonic all-weather interceptor aircraft with powerful missile weaponry and a variety of radar equipment, capable of intercepting and destroying airborne enemy targets at different altitudes, in all weather, day or night.

The radio technical troops occupy an important place in the air defense system. They carry out continuous radar scanning of the airspace to ensure prompt detection of airborne targets and warning of imminent attack in the interests of ensuring them that the ZRV and fighter aircraft are operational. The technical characteristics of the radar sets with which the radio technical troops are equipped enable them to detect sophisticated airborne strike assets at long distances and within a wide range of altitudes, to track them consistently and to supply the necessary targeting coordinates at any time, in all weather and despite enemy electronic countermeasures.

What are the characteristic features of the present stage of the air defense forces' development? First and foremost the further introduction and wide use in all links of automated control systems, rapid data-transmission systems and facilities. It is possible to say that automation literally penetrates all processes of combat work and combat control. This provides commanders and staffs with the opportunity of taking optimum decisions on combat in the most effective way and in the shortest possible time and of making fuller use of the combat potential of air defense facilities.

However perfect the weapons and military equipment, success is determined in the final analysis by the ability of the men to master these weapons to perfection.

Not only has the numerical strength of technical specialists changed, but the very nature of their work has undergone substantial changes. Now, for instance, the operator is the central link in a ramified automated control system. Freed by the computer from a whole range of routine operations, he nonetheless performs complex intellectual work in resolving nonstandard tasks and choosing optimum operations options. Moreover -- and I would like to stress this -- he has to work under special conditions. One of the special features is that in a skirmish, air defense operators as a rule do not see a real enemy but deal with symbols -- blips on a radar screen and so forth. Therefore it is extremely important to develop in them a sense of the reality of the event, encouraging self-discipline and responsibility for fulfilling operations which outwardly have little in common with combat operations.

Major demands are made on the psychological training to servicemen by the need to maintain constant maximum physical and spiritual mobilization during a whole combat watch. Experience shows that it is much easier to brace oneself for a crucial assault or strike than to maintain this state for a long period. In order not to let oneself become unnerved and lose one's sense of responsibility even for a moment, a great store of spiritual and physical resources is required. These are acquired during daily intensive training exercises and also during combat firing on the firing range and in tactical exercises, whose conditions most nearly approach a real combat situation. The latter is especially important.

Among the air defense forces, commanders and chiefs of all ranks are engaged in cultivating the necessary qualities for combat in the specialists. Here they are also helped by modern equipment. Sophisticated training equipment complexes and various simulators and apparatus for creating interference enable a real combat atmosphere to be produced on exercises and training sessions and enable servicemen to be trained to work every day in the most complex conditions to the full extent of their physical and spiritual resources.

The training and education of servicemen, the cultivation in them of high moral and political qualities, ideological conviction and discipline, the inculcation of the simple skills of competent operation and effective use of combat equipment has always occupied and continues to occupy a central place in the activity of commander, staffs, political organs and party organizations.

In fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the air defense forces personnel are actively struggling to raise the level of combat and political training and to maintain high vigilance and constant combat readiness.